

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1074—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

[STAMPED .....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED...FIFTEENPENCE.

**R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,  
IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash.  
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying  
from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND  
mines for speculation requires careful discrimination.  
CROFTS is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford  
Consols, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Bassett, West  
Trefusis, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West  
Trefusis, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Uny, Mill Pool,  
Boswell, Tamar Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), East Gunns Lake, Lambrook,  
of Towry, Tamar Consols, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Wheal Russell, Spearne  
Consols, Colcombe, St. Austell Consols, Wh. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

**R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,** is  
a BUYER of Kitty (Lelant), Swanpool, East Caradon, Marke Valley, East  
South Tamar, Alfred Consols, Mill Pool, Trevelyan, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),  
Caradon, Spearne Consols, Carnarvon.—March 22, 1856.

**R. JAMES B. BRENCHELEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,**  
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING  
STOCKS, SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BANK, RAILWAY, AND  
GUARANTEE SECURITIES.  
ON SALE, amongst other STOCK:—  
Buller, 10 Kitty (Lelant).  
Clifford, 10 Wrey.  
South Frances, 10 South Tamar.  
North Bassett, 10 Alfred Consols.  
Gramp. and St. Aubyn, 100 East Wrey.  
East Rose, 30 Devon Buller.  
Ding Dong, 10 Wh. Emma (Buckfast). 5 North Frances.

**DIVIDEND MINES,** well selected, are the BEST of ALL PUBLIC  
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),  
from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,  
advance in price 500 per cent., or more.  
**ETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,** having  
years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together  
with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in  
all parts of the world, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic  
value, and to transact business in the Mining Exchange, will forward a  
list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.  
Threadneedle-street, London, March 22, 1856.

**R. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET,** has  
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-  
GRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Marine Insurance, Steam Navigation,  
and Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-  
lar dividends.

**R. H. COOPER, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE,**  
CORNHILL, having been for upwards of 30 years connected with the Share  
Markets, can offer with confidence his ADVICE for the SALE or PUR-  
CHASE of every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and MISCELLANEOUS  
SHARES, also BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS; and is prepared to do busi-  
ness for cash at the current prices of the day.

**GEORGE SPATLEY** has received instructions to PURCHASE  
the following MINE SHARES; and parties desirous of selling, will please  
send the number for sale, and the lowest price:—  
Carnarvon, 20 Great Wheal Vor. 15 South Buller.  
Spearne, 2 Cargill. 3 West Caradon.  
Wheal Margaret, 15 East Tamar. 20 Swanpool.  
Mary Ann, 3 Wheal Reeth. 30 Sortridge Consols.  
Clifford and Wentworth, 5 Wheal Margery. 20 Pendean.  
North Bassett, 2 Boscon. 20 United Mexican.  
Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 10 South Carn Brea. 2 Providence Mines.  
Vale of Towry, 5 Ding Dong. 10 Wood.  
Wheal Wrey, 10 Bedford Utd. 10 Par Consols.  
East Margaret, 20 Marke Valley. 15 Linars.  
West Providence, 15 East Gunns Lake. 2 South Caradon.  
Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 20 Lady Bertha. 10 Wheal Arthur.  
Cradock Moor, 10 Great Alfred. 5 St. John del Rey.  
Eaglebrook, 100 Carnarvon. 10 North Trelawny.  
Fort Bowen, 50 South Crenver. 100 North British.  
San Fernando, 10 Pedra-an-drea. 20 Santiago.

**R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,**  
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred  
Consols, Bedford United, £10; Belling Well, £13; Boringdon, £1; Botallack, £215;  
Cargill, 6d.; Caradon Consols, £4½; Cradock Moor, £44; Cliff and Wentworth,  
£1; Devon Buller, £2½; Devon and Courtenay, £1 10s.; East Alfred, 3s. 3d.;  
East Tamar, £7½; Gossams, £24½; Hawkmoor, 14s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 25s.;  
Lelant, 37s. 6d.; Molland, 1s. 3d.; Nantico and Penrhyn, 31s. 6d.; North Buller,  
£1; Marke Valley, £4½; Pendean, £1; Roringdon, 1s. 6d.; Swanpool, £4; Sor-  
tridge and Bedford, 6s.; Sortridge Consols, £3½; South Frances, £368; Trefusis,  
£1; Tincroft, £5½; Trehaf, £3½; Trelat, £3; Tavy Consols, 14s.; Trefusis,  
Vale of Towry, 31s.; Wh. Emma, £12½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2½; Wh.  
28s.; West Sortridge, 3s. 6d.; Wheal Arthur, £12; Wheal Edward, £5½;  
Wheal Langford, 6s. 3d.; Wheal Buller, £580; Wheal Wrey, £11½; Wildberg,  
6d.; Wheal Russell, 35s.; Wheal Uny, £5½; Wheal Grenville, £2½.  
Mining Shares of every description bought and sold on commission.

**R. LELAND, of 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,**  
has DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAIL-  
WAY, BANK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at  
market value.  
Alfred United, £10. Great Alfred, £2½. South Frances, £350.  
Leland and Leland, £5. Great Hexas, 4s. South Cudda, 30s.  
Cargill, £210. Queen of Dart, £3½. South Caradon, £305.  
Vannell, £210. Wheal Buller, £290.  
Wheal Buller, £2½. Rosewarne, £11½. Wheal Wrey, £11½.  
Bassett, £45. Sortridge Consols, £3½. Pennance Consols, 7s.  
South Garris, £110.  
Mr. LELAND is a buyer of Swanpool, at £4 per share.  
Reliable information given for the purchase and sale of shares.  
March 22, 1856.

**REMOVAL—FROM CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.**  
—HENRY GOULD SHARP HAS REMOVED TO 3, CHURCH COURT,  
CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

**HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET,  
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES, at quoted prices:—  
Bedford Consols, £14½. Garreg, 6s. 6d. St. Day United, 37s.  
Botallack, £26½. Great Wheal Vor, £4½. Swanpool, £4½.  
Ocean, £26½. Hingston Down, £2½. S. Bull, & W. Penryn, 26s.  
Alcock, £205. Hawkmoor, 15s. Trefusis, £3½.  
Belling Well, £13. Ivybridge, £1½. Tamar Consols, £3½.  
Alfred United, £2½. 120 Kilrain, 2s. Tincroft, £4½.  
Leland and Leland, £5. 70 Lady Bertha, 21s. Trehaf, £3½.  
Bedford and Buss, Unit., £2. Ludcott, £1½. Trelat, £3½.  
North Daren, 1s. 6d. Lelant, £110. United Mines, £230.  
Bedford Consols, £14½. North Bassett, £1. West Providence, £15.  
Carnarvon, £3½. Nantico and Penrhyn, £1½. West Frances, £23.  
Vale United, £4½. North Buller, £2½. West Seton, £335.  
Lacombe, £47½. North Rosewarne, £1. Wheal Arthur, £10½.  
Dev. Barra Barra, £2½. North Frances, £10½. Wheal Buller, £370.  
Wheal Wrey, £2½. North Wh. Trelawny, 21s. Wheal Emma, £12½.  
Gunnis Lake, £4½. Okef, £4½. Wheal Edward, £5.  
Boscon, 16s. Pendean, 16s. Wheal Hender, £4½.  
Wheal Wrey, 5s. Par Consols, £19½. 20 Wheal Grenville, £1½.  
Bedford, £12½. Pedra-an-drea, £2½. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2½.  
Bassett, £47. Rosewarne United, £108. Wh. Kitty (Lelant), £10½.  
Wheal Rose, £61. Rosewarne Consols, 25s. Wheal Tremayne, £2½.  
Buller, £20½. Rosew. and Herland, £4½. Wheal Trehaf, £2½.  
Tolguis, £32½. 3 South Crinnis, £330. Wheal Trelawny, £27.  
Port Bowen, 4s. 10 Sortridge Consols, £3½. Wheal Mary Ann, £21½.  
Wheal Uny, 20s. 50 Sort. and Bedford, 6s. Wheal Uny, £6½.  
Wheal Wrey, £4½. 30 South Tamar, £2½. 100 Wheal Langford, 6s.  
Wheal Wrey, £4½. 100 South Seton, £215. Wheal Seton, £215.  
Wheal Baddern, 17s. 6d. 1 South Garris, £100. 20 Wheal Russell, 15s.  
Great Sheba, £6½. South Frances, £345. 20 Wheal Wrey, £11½.  
Great Sortridge, 2s. 6d. 500 South Crenver, 18s. 20 Wheal Zion, 20s. 6d.  
Alfred, £3. 500 South Bog, 9d. Wildberg, 31s.  
S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention  
number of shares they require.  
S. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state  
where, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.  
WANTED.—15 Swanpool, £2½; Rosewarne United, £100; West Caradon, £140.

**GEORGE MOORE** is prepared to do BUSINESS at the closest prices  
in any part of—  
3 Arthur. 5 North Bassett. 20 Tamar Consols.  
10 Alfred Consols. 3 North Robert. 20 Trehaf.  
20 Buller and Bassett Unit. 20 Nantico and Penrhyn. 25 Tincroft.  
5 Cliff and Wentworth. 1 Rosewarne. 25 Trefusis.  
1 East Rose. 20 South Tamar. 100 West Grenville.  
1 East Bassett. 20 Sortridge Consols. 5 West Bassett.  
5 East Buller. 5 South Carn Brea. 50 Wheal Grenville.  
20 Devon Buller. 30 St. Day United. 20 Wheal Edward.  
20 Great Alfred. 1 South Bassett. 1 Wheal Buller.  
20 South Condurrow.

**GEORGE MOORE** will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of  
purchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an ad-  
vance of price, great circumspection being requisite at the present time.  
**GEORGE MOORE** can confidently recommend a few mines for an advance in price  
during the present year.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN  
MINES, and cash given on receipt of transfer.  
1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-  
BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**  
Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN  
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY  
SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FO-  
REIGN MINING SHARES.

**MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING  
SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET,  
LONDON.**—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVI-  
DEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—March 22, 1856.

**MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER,  
3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.**  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRIT-  
ISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

**MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,  
10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.**

**MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,  
3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.**

**MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,  
4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.**

**MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.**

**MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL  
COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**

**MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,  
AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.**

**MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES,  
FORE STREET, REDRUTH.**  
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

**MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,  
1, QUIET STREET, BATH.**  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.  
WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscon, Wheal Zion, and  
Grampier and St. Aubyn.

**MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.**—  
THOMAS TREWEKE has been appointed to the mining public  
generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-  
DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to  
the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their  
patronage. Mr. TREWEKE flatters himself that being in daily communication with  
the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience  
in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what  
mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, March 22, 1856.

**CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK,** undertakes to INSPECT,  
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND,  
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management  
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

**MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT AND DEALER IN  
BRITISH MINES,** is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVI-  
DEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such  
as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or  
by letter.

**W. MICHELL,** having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and  
Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING  
or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.  
W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes  
periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends  
than any other commission agent in London.  
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, March 22, 1856.

**MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY,**  
will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRIT-  
ISH and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having  
facilities for acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge  
of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with  
advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. Refer-  
ences given if required.

**MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,  
MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are  
DEALERS in MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE,  
and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously infor-  
mation relating to such properties, which Mr. BURGAN, from his practical knowledge,  
extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply.  
They also TRANSACT BUSINESS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular  
charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.**

**MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,  
have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 40, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY,  
for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—**  
Gawton United. 50 East Cefn Brynwyn.  
100 Lady Bertha. Pennance Consols.  
50 Catherine and Jane Consols. 2 Wendron Consols.  
Dyngwyn. Swanpool.  
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon. 12 Christopher Consols.  
Great Sheba Consols. 1 United Mine.  
50 East Halamshing.

**MR. R. TREDINNICK, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON,  
and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, GENERAL  
DEALER in SHARES in BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL  
AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SE-  
LECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines  
of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many  
cases 15 and 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to rail-  
way and many other descriptions of speculative investments; to such would Mr.  
TREDINNICK draw attention at this time as advantageous medium for capital. Some  
few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced ma-  
terially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the *tapis*,  
and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other secu-  
rities, yielding only 3 to 5 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity  
thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively  
small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection  
of progressive mines, situated in districts having analogy and profitable surround-  
ings in their favour.**

West Seton	£100 in January, 1855, are now at	£350
South Frances	150	365
United Mines	120	235
Copper Hill	100	140
Bassett	280	400
Buller and Bassett United	14	5½ 6
Stray Park	3	4 5
East Bassett	25	60
Carvannall	25	10 10½
West Frances	15	40 42
Kitty (Lelant)	14	9 9½
Providence Mines	20	50 53
Carnarvon	1	4½ 4¾
Condurrow	100	140
North Bassett	15	42 43
West Bassett	20	35 35½
Clifford	220	420

**MR. T. P. THOMAS** begs to return his most sincere thanks for the  
kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public  
in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CON-  
TINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as  
a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading share-  
holders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a guarantee  
that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.  
Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices.  
Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.  
N.B. Mr. T. P. THOMAS further begs to announce, that his sales by auction in no  
manner interfere with his business as a broker or agent, which he still continues;  
but, on the contrary, greatly facilitates same, as, in the event of being unsuccessful  
in private, he has the advantage of public sale, which has been generally successful.  
75, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 15, 1856.

**MESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET,**  
STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of  
DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES  
EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange  
List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

**MR. WILLIAM MOORE has FOR SALE, or any part, the  
following SHARES, at net prices:—**  
10 Devon Buller, £2½. 5 North Bassett, £40½. 10 So. Condurrow, 14s. 6d.  
1 East Rose, £60. 20 Sortridge Cons., £3½. 10 Wheal Edward, £1½.  
10 Great Alfred, £2½. 100 Sort. and Bedl., 5s. 6d. 5 West Bassett, £34½.  
10 Hingston Down, 20½. 10 South Tamar, 50½.  
And is a BUYER of 50 Trefusis, at market prices.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in RAILWAYS, BANKS, BRITISH and FOREIGN  
MINES.—1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER  
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**—STEPHEN  
BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—  
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET,  
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**TO MINE DIALERS AND MAPPERS.**—WANTED, for the  
POWELL and PAR CONSOLS MINES, a competent AGENT, to undertake the  
duties of DIALLING and MAPPING. None need apply who cannot produce or ob-  
tain satisfactory testimonials of practical ability, diligence, and general good con-  
duct.—Apply to Mr. MEREDITH, Par Consols, near St. Austell.

**TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.**—A CIVIL ENGINEER, who has  
been established in London upwards of six years, and has an extensive  
connection among civil engineers, contractors, railway superintendents, manufacturing  
engineers, and other large consumers of iron, and has correspondents in some of the  
chief continental cities and British colonies, is desirous of entering into an arrange-  
ment to REPRESENT a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in the IRON TRADE. The highest  
references can be given.—Address, "Iron," care of Mr. Appleyard, 1, Duke-street,  
Adelphi, London.

**WANTED, a SECOND ENGINEER.** He will be required to  
understand steam-engines of every description, both for marine and land  
purposes, tools, and railway plant. He must be a good draughtsman and correspond-  
ent; he will have to superintend erection of engines, and contract work under the  
chief engineer, and also to take occasional journeys. Would be preferred not more  
than 25 to 30 years of age.—Apply, with real name and references, "Box 439," Post-  
office, Manchester.

**MANAGER OF ENGINE WORK, MACHINERY, AND  
POUNDRY WORK.**—SITUATION WANTED by an ACTIVE MANAGER  
of experience, energy, and correct habits; ready at drawing and planning; experi-  
enced in correspondence, specifications, and the economical management of men. The  
most satisfactory testimonials and references.—Principals only will please address  
by letter, which will be held strictly confidential, to "C. A.," care of Mr. J. Beddow,  
accountant, 27, Bucklersbury, London.

**MINING CLERK.**—A desirable OPPORTUNITY OFFERS for  
placing a well-educated YOUTH, from 16 to 18 years of age, in a respectable  
OFFICE, where the business of several mines is conducted. A premium will be re-  
quired, but a progressive salary will be given.—Address, in own handwriting, to  
"F. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**ANTIMONY ORE WANTED.**—The ADVERTISER is willing  
to CONTRACT to take a MONTHLY SUPPLY of Borneo, Spanish, or any  
other well-known FOREIGN ANTIMONY ORE.—Particulars to be addressed to  
"F. H.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**TO BE SOLD.**—A FEW PREFERENCE SHARES, of £1 each,  
in the MIDLAND LEAD MINE, Ashover, TO BE DISPOSED OF at par,  
bearing a preference of 7½ per cent. over and above all previous shares.—Application  
to be made to the secretary, Mr. JAMES BUNTING, on or before the 8th April next.

**GERNICK MINE.**—FOR SALE, ONE (128th) SHARE in this  
MINE, adjoining Wheal Hender (on the same lodes), and in the immediate  
neighbourhood of Rosewarne United. There is a 40 in. steam-engine on the mine,  
and the first sale of 24 tons of copper ore took place last week. The deepest level is  
42 fms., but the shaft is down to the 52, where another level is just about to be com-  
menced, and is expected soon to be under the ore ground found above.—Address,  
stating price offered, "F. L.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**QUEEN OF DART—TEN, TWENTY, or THIRTY SHARES  
TO BE SOLD, at £3 15s. per share.**—Address, "B. A.," Post-office, Newton  
Abbott, Devon.

**ANTIMONY ORE WANTED.**—Any PARTY willing to  
CONTRACT for a SUPPLY, may hear of an advantageous opportunity.—  
Address, "F. P.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**MANGANESE.**—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing  
many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For par-  
ticulars, apply to Capt. JAMES HAMPTON, Exmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter.  
Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

**MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT** begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as  
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public  
companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any  
part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters  
in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how,  
when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.

Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses,  
Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and desilvering of lead or silver  
ores; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting,  
in all its branches; home or foreign.  
Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion  
thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being  
brought into practical operation.  
To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal  
of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application,  
personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

**MINING INVESTMENT, &c.**—The large amount of capital  
invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase  
of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being  
in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the  
means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon,  
Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the  
capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful se-  
lection, will ensure a return of 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others  
of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a last-  
ing and dividend property.  
Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respect-  
fully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtain-  
ing any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECU-  
RITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.  
Office Hours from Ten till Five.

**FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE,  
AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 168, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.**  
Gold Mining Shares wanted.

**ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT.**—Notice is hereby given, that the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will  
be HELD at the office, as under, on Tuesday, the 1st day of April next. The chair  
will be taken at One o'clock precisely.  
Office, 5, Broad-street-buildings.  
A. GODFREY, Sec.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-  
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.** From the tests  
to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during  
several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-  
hesitatingly affirmed.



# LLANDDEWIBREFF UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.—No free shares.

**DIRECTORS.**  
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Horsforth Hall, Leeds.  
GEO. REED, Esq., Burmah, Somerset, Director of West Somerset Railway.  
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., Erskine House, Hampshire.  
JOSIAH BATES, Esq., 27, Throgmorton-street.  
HENRY NICHOLS, Esq., Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.  
WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., Stapleton, near Bristol.  
**SECRETARY**—Thomas Baillie, Esq., Blackheath, formerly of the Colonial Office.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Coode, Kingdon, and Cotton, 10, King's Arms-yard, City.  
**BANKERS**—The Bank of London; Stuckey's Banking Company, Bristol.  
**ENGINEERS**—Mr. Geo. Henwood, Leeds; Capt. Rowe, Laxey, Isle of Man.  
**OFFICE**—No. 11, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, OLD JEWRY.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company is proposed to be established under the Act of Parliament 18th and 19th Viet., c. 133, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his share; and the mines intended to be worked comprise a series of five distinct workings, called respectively "Llanddewibreff," "Esgair Gadfaeh," "Cwm Dewlas," "Rhyseg," and "Cwm Robert," situated in the county of Cardigan, in South Wales, and are held under a lease from the Bishop of St. David's and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for a term of 21 years from Jan. 1, 1855, to 1-12th dies.

It is intended that the whole of the five mines shall be worked simultaneously under one management, and a staff of officers engaged, whose whole time shall be given up to the company; and as the selection will be made solely with a view to the efficient working of the mines, every department will be carefully filled with the best men, affording a guarantee to the shareholders that the mines will be properly and systematically developed. After the most liberal and careful calculations, it is believed that the sum named as the capital of the company will be sufficient to make the mines dividend-paying, and place them among the best in the country.

The reports of the engineers state that water-power can be used to any extent, which will render unnecessary the adoption of expensive steam machinery, the cost of the necessary water-power apparatus being, in comparison, very moderate.

The lodes have been ascertained and proved at a large cost, which will be included in the purchase, and the reports of the engineers will show the character and value of the mines.

The Esgair Gadfaeh Mine may be at once made productive, and lead ore raised and sold, and within two years the whole of the mines may be in full work, and return regularly and profitably made.

The quality of the ore is very fine—that from Cwm Robert being peculiarly rich in silver, and of a similar character to that of the neighbouring mine, Llandfair, which averaged upwards of 50 cwt. to the ton: one of the lodes in Llanddewibreff set also produces lead ore rich with silver. The other lodes yield lead ore containing, on an average, 10 cwt. of silver to the ton.

The demand for lead is continually increasing, the price improving and remunerative, and the favourable reports and suggestions of the engineers render it desirable to proceed with the work as early as possible, to secure the coming season for making profitable returns.

It is intended the affairs of the company shall be conducted under the management of not less than six directors, until the first general meeting, to be held within 14 days after the complete registration of the company, at which meeting the shareholders may make such an addition to the number of the directors, not exceeding three, as they think proper, for carrying on the undertaking.

The lessees have expended considerable sums in obtaining a lease, and in developing the five mines which it is the object of the company to work, and they have placed the question of their remuneration entirely in the hands of the engineers, who, after maturely considering the matter, have agreed that the following payments would be fair, as between them and the company:—

For their actual cost and outlay ..... £ 4,500 0 0  
For the purchase-money, and for their risk, trouble, and loss of time during three years, in surveying, testing, and developing the lodes, which will be seen by the plan, section, and reports, have been very extensive and satisfactory ..... 5,500 0 0 = £10,000 0 0

The sums calculated to be required for the future working of the 5 sets:—  
Llanddewibreff ..... £10,000 0 0  
Esgair Gadfaeh ..... 6,000 0 0  
Cwm Dewlas ..... 2,000 0 0  
Old Rhyseg ..... 12,000 0 0  
Cwm Robert ..... 10,000 0 0 = 40,000 0 0  
Contingency, if required ..... 10,000 0 0

Not exceeding in the whole ..... £50,000 0 0  
Maps, plans, and specifications of the different ores from each mine, with the stratifications and matrices, may be inspected, and all further information obtained from the secretary, at the offices, who will give introductions to enable parties to visit and inspect the mineral ground.

The promoters, in estimating the sum necessary for bringing the mines into full working condition, have put down what they believe to be the outside cost; and they have made the following arrangements for the payment of the capital, though they do not anticipate that more than £5 per share will be required. The capital will be raised as follows:—The sum of £2 per share on allotment, the further sum of £2 per share in three months from date of allotment, and a further call of £1 on Jan. 1, 1857. The remaining calls will only be demanded at intervals, after three months' notice, provided they shall be required during the progress of the works.

It has been thought desirable to have a reserved fund of £10,000, either for enlarged and at present unexploited discoveries, or for making provision against unforeseen interruptions from water and other accidental interferences with the gradual progress and development of the works. This provision is also desirable, considering the magnitude of the enterprise, which ought not to be left exposed or unprotected against any such unexpected emergencies.

Detailed prospectuses, containing Reports on the Llanddewibreff Cwm Lead Mining Set, from Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, of Leeds; Mr. R. ROWE, of Laxey Mines, Isle of Man; and Mr. T. WILLIAMS, Manager of the Llwyn Males Mines, can be obtained at the offices of the company, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, London, where applications for shares should be addressed.

## FOURTH EDITION.

Just published, in crown 8vo., boards, pp. 400, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.,

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# DESCRIPTION OF THE GLABOTYPE TELEGRAPH.

A Recording Instrument, by which small coloured balls are released one by one, and made to pass over a series of inclined planes by the force of their own gravity. Invented by DAVID MCCALLUM, of Stonehouse, Devon. Illustrated with Nine Wood Engravings; and may be had of Longman and Co., Paternoster-row, London; W. Brendon, Plymouth; and of all booksellers.

# THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

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The CHRONICLE contains full and correct particulars of the progress and prospects of every Mining and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, furnished us by our own correspondents in the various sections; Reports of Proceedings of Mining Companies, &c.; Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufactures, and in all applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of the state of all the Foreign and Home Metal Markets; Prices Current of Metals; Prices and Fluctuations of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities in the States where mining stocks are constantly or occasionally dealt in, regularly sent us by reliable correspondents.

The contributors to the MINING CHRONICLE embrace the most eminent scientific geologists, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and is distinguished for the truth and impartiality of its discussions, and the fearlessness with which baseless schemes are exposed and unprincipled speculators exposed.

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# TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5 5s. per share. The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consol Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £5 5s. per share.

OFFICES.—9, AUSTINFRIARS.  
Prospectuses of this company will shortly be issued, and the company provisionally registered, according to the Act which limits liability to shareholders.

# THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Liability limited to the amount of shares subscribed for. Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

A company is forming to work Wagstaffs and Perkins's valuable patent for extracting the various metals from ores, and preserving all the metals separately by a simple and effectual chemical process, at a small expense.

This process may be applied to every mine in the country with immense profit and little outlay. Mixed and poor ores, now almost worthless, may be rendered remunerative by this patent. Mining companies may obtain licenses; and chemists, metallurgists, and others, may test the process.

Every information may be obtained on reference to THOMAS LEE, Esq., solicitor, 26, Moorgate-street; or to J. H. CLEMENT, Esq., at the offices of the company, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, where applications for shares may be addressed, by letter.

# TALYSARN SLATE COMPANY,

VALE OF NANTLLE, CARNARVONSHIRE.  
On the "Cost-Book PRINCIPLE."

In 4500 shares, of £3 each; of which only £3 per share will be immediately required. Dividends payable half-yearly.

The property purchased comprises upwards of 70 acres of freehold land, all slate rock, on the celebrated Bangor veins, with 11 quarries thereon (two of which only are now in work, but which are producing 350 tons of manufactured slate per month). Mansion house, gardens, and grounds, 27 cottages, 2 steam-engines, 4 water-wheels, sawing machine, lifting apparatus, for raising 500 tons a day, water-balance of the most perfect construction and vast power; 4 inclined planes with their drums, chains, and tramways, complete; 4 weighing machines, iron pumps, pipes, wagons; two miles of tramway, workshops, implements, and machinery of every description. The whole in regular course of working, and in the most complete order, having cost the late proprietors, in purchase-money, machinery, and development of this splendid property, upwards of £50,000.

TRUSTEES.  
HENRY FENTON JADIS, Esq., Comptroller Corn Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall.

WM. HUMPHREY PILCHER, Esq., 15, New Broad-street, City.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare's, and Co., 62, Lombard-street.

OFFICES.—8, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, CITY.

Public companies are frequently formed to develop the resources of mineral properties, by means of a large subscribed capital; but the Talsarn Quarries having for a long period been realising large profits, require only an extension of the labour department to secure double or treble the present returns.

The quarries have been paying continuous dividends up to the present time, and the monthly accounts show that a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, at least, may be paid out of the current profits of the present year, which will be gradually and greatly increased by extending the workings.

This ought not, therefore, to be considered as a speculation, but as an ascertained and safe investment.

The proprietor of this valuable estate has agreed to accept, for the entire property, £20,000, and will take one-third, at least, of the purchase-money in shares, to be deemed as paid-up—300 shares will be required, as may be required, to form a working capital of £2500; and as £2000 of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage, the amount of cash immediately required, to complete the purchase, will not exceed £8000.

The property is freehold, and consequently free from the payment of royalty. It will be conveyed, with all the quarries thereon, plant, &c., to trustees, to be held for the benefit of the company. The estate and property comprise about 70 acres of land, mansion house, gardens, and grounds, 27 cottages, 2 steam-engines, 4 water-wheels, sawing machine, lifting apparatus, water-balance, and other machinery and implements (all of which will be included in the purchase).

The freehold was originally purchased by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., and the plant put up by that eminent firm regardless of expense, and at a total outlay, including the development of the quarries, of upwards of £50,000.

The entire estate being slate rock, the quarries may be considered inexhaustible. The quarries produce slates of every description, and of a fine quality; and it is believed that, by extended working, 12,000 tons of slate per annum, at least, may be delivered at Carnarvon.

The Vale of Nantlle Railway passes through the estates, and the slates from these quarries are delivered at the Port of Carnarvon, at 2s. 8½d. per ton, while the cartage alone, from other quarries not contiguous to the railway, averages 5s. or 6s. per ton. The advantage of working a freehold slate quarry, where no royalty is payable, is very great. The royalty of 3s. per ton, usually reserved in other quarries, would alone produce, on 12,000 tons, £3600 per annum, which sum, in this case, will be wholly saved.

The whole presents one of the most unique and valuable freehold properties in the principality. The quarries are in regular and complete working order, and above 350 tons of slate per month are now being delivered from the two quarries only which are now in work. The manager, who has superintended the working for the last 12 years, states that he can easily supply 1000 tons per month.

The staple production of this part of North Wales is its unrivalled slate. Two of the Bangor quarries, Col. Pennant's and Mr. A. Smith's, have obtained great celebrity, and realised for their fortunate owners, for many years past, large sums of money. The ordinary cost of producing a ton of slate, and the average value of every ton of slate shipped, are matters well ascertained by those experienced in the management of slate quarries. The profits, therefore, are in proportion to the quantity delivered, and ought not to be considered as uncertain or speculative.

The manager's report for the last month, ending 31st inst., is—produce, 390 tons 5 cwt., value £635 8s.; wages, £400; leaving on this limited working, a balance of profit, over the working expenses, of £235 8s., or above £3000 per annum.

The company will not be fettered by the cumbersome and expensive machinery of a joint-stock company; but will be conducted on the Cost-Book Principle, and with the least possible expense. Meetings will be held on the estate, or elsewhere, as may be determined upon, every two months, and the accounts will be audited and dividends paid half-yearly.

The managing committee will be chosen at the first meeting after the formation of the company.  
The current accounts, vouchers, reports, and plans of the estate, &c., may be inspected at the office. Samples of the slate may also be seen there, and all other information obtained on application to the secretary, 8, Great Winchester-street, City.

Applications for shares must be made in the accompanying form to the secretary, Mr. HENSLOR, at the offices; or to the solicitor, W. H. PILCHER, Esq., 15, New Broad-street; and no allotment will be made unless the deposit of £1 per share, mentioned in such form, be first paid to the bankers of the company. In case no allotment be made, or a smaller number of shares than applied for be allotted, the deposit on shares allotted will be returned without any deduction.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.  
N.B.—This must be presented to the bankers entire.—The applicant will retain the receipt at foot, and forward this letter, when marked by the bankers, to the solicitor, or secretary.

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid into the hands of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare's, and Co., the bankers of the company, £1 to you credit, I request you will allot me shares of £3 each in the above-named company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon at the appointed times.

Name in full.....  
Profession or occupation.....  
Date.....  
Residence in full.....  
Place of business, if any.....

# SOCIETE METALLURGIQUE A BONN (PRUSSE RHENANE).

ANNONCE PRELABLE.  
VENTE DE TOUTES LES MINES APPARTENANT A LA DITE SOCIETE ET CONSTITUANT UNE PROPRIETE DES PLUS IMPORTANTES.

Ces groupes de mines, comprenant 72 mines, sont situées partie dans le duché de Nassau, partie dans les provinces rhénanes (fer oligiste rouge compacte, fer oxydé hydraté compacte, fer carbonate lithoïde) et seront vendues publiquement au plus offrant, par devant Me. EILENDER, notaire, en son étude à Bonn, le 27 Mars courant.

On pourra se procurer, à partir du 15 Mars courant, une nomenclature des mines avec descriptions et les conditions de la vente à Bonn, au Siège de la Société, Allée de la pépinière E I No. 1; à Aix-la-Chapelle, chez Mr. le Conseiller Leopold SCHREIBER, Président du Conseil d'Administration de la Société Métallurgique.

S'adresser en attendant, pour plus amples renseignements aux facteurs des mines de ladite Société, ci—à Weiburg (Nassau) à Mr. FRÉD. SCHMIDT; à Pöppelsdorf, près Bonn, à Mr. FRÉD. HÖGLER.

Ces mines avaient été vendues par le Conseil d'Administration, de l'Assemblée du Conseil général, et sous réserve de l'approbation de l'Assemblée générale, pour la somme de 325,000 Marks de Prusse, soit 125,000 comptant, 400,000 en actions de la Société métallurgique au pair et en ratification du marché fut décernée par l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire du 20 Janvier dernier.

La décision précitée a été rapportée par l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire du 25 Février en présence d'une protestation émanant d'une minorité d'actionnaires, et en conséquence la vente publique a été décidée.

DIRECTION DE LA SOCIETE METALLURGIQUE.  
Bonn, le 25 Février, 1856.

# METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF BONN (RHENISH PRUSSIA).—PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE IRON MINES BELONGING TO THE SAID SOCIETY, AND FORMING A MOST IMPORTANT PROPERTY.

These groups of mines, comprising 72 mines, situate part in the Duchy of Nassau, and part in the Rhenish provinces, containing compact red oligistic iron, compact hydrate oxide of iron, and carbonaceous ironstone, will be PUBLICLY SOLD, to the highest bidder, by Maître EILENDER, Notary, at his office at Bonn, on the 27th day of March inst.

Catalogues of the mines, with descriptions and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on and after the 15th March, at Bonn, at the offices of the society, Allée de la Pépinière E I No. 1; and at Aix-la-Chapelle, of M. le Conseiller LEOPOLD SCHREIBER, Président du Conseil d'Administration de la Société Métallurgique. In the meantime, apply for more ample details to the mining agents of the said company, viz., at Weiburg (Nassau), to Mr. FRÉD. SCHMIDT; and at Pöppelsdorf (near Bonn), to Mr. FRÉD. HÖGLER.

These mines had been sold by the General Council, and under reserve of the approbation of the General Meeting, for the sum of 325,000 Prussian crowns (125,000 cash, and 400,000 in shares of the Metallurgical Society, at par), and the ratification of the bargain was decreed by the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 20th January last. This resolution was put to the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 25th February for confirmation, when, in consequence of a protest emanating from a minority of the shareholders, a public sale was decided upon.

Bonn, Feb. 26, 1856. DIRECTION OF THE METALLURGICAL SOCIETY.

# THE TRINIDAD BITUMINOUS FUEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Provisionally Registered.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.—£5 per share to be paid on allotment. No further call without the resolution of a General Meeting of Proprietors.

TRUSTEES.  
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq., Lombard-street, banker.  
W. A. MACKINNON, Esq., M.P.  
APLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.  
Lord COCHRANE, Bedford-park, Hert's.—CHAIRMAN.  
JOSEPH BISHOP, Esq., 3, Crescent, Minorca, an Admiralty agent, residing in the Admiralty.  
Capt. MACKINNON, R.N., Ormy Lodge, Hasm-common.  
FREDERICK MANGLES, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street; and Clapham-common.  
WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq., 1, King's Arms-yard; and 8, Hyde-park-place West.

AUDITOR—Capt. J. P. Antice, 2, Agar-st., Strand; and 2, Park-crescent, Stockwell.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Young, Vallings, and Jones, St. Mildred's-court.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett, and Co., Lombard-street.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER—A. H. RENTON, Esq., 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

SECRETARY—William Paige, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—1, KING'S ARMS YARD, COLEMAN ST., LONDON.

The object of this Company is to meet a great national want in the supply of steam fuel on the other side of the Atlantic, at a cost so much below the present current rates as to give to consumers, particularly in all localities surrounding the place of production where calms and trade winds render it the more desirable, the free use of steam power on terms which will be at the same time lucrative to the producer and advantageous to the consumer.

The proprietor of an estate in Trinidad, which includes a portion of the Pitch Lake in that island, has perfected a system by which the bitumen to be procured from his estate in inexhaustible quantities, is capable of being rendered in every way fit for steam fuel. This fuel has been tested during several days in the furnaces of the *Lady of the Lake*, under the supervision of an Admiralty engineer, in company with A. H. RENTON, Esq., civil engineer, and the trial was subsequently repeated and attested by Alexander Gordon Esq., A. H. RENTON, Esq., and C. H. Gregory, Esq., civil engineers, in conjunction with Lieut. Aitchison, R.N., and the result, as given in the annexed table, shows a positive advantage in the use of this fuel, as compared with even Welsh coal, of 30 per cent. in evaporative power, and 60 per cent. in actual cost.

The promoters have contracted with the proprietor for a lease of his estate, and likewise for the assignment of an Ordinance of the local Government, by which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing the bitumen into fuel in that island was granted to him for 14 years, from 3d of April, 1854; and by way of consideration for such lease and assignment, as well as for the expenses he has incurred in perfecting the system, they have agreed to pay him out of the capital to be subscribed £2000, £4000 of which are to be invested in shares of the Company, and also a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton upon the raw material raised and brought to market.

The expenses of preparing and raising the bitumen have been carefully considered by the promoters, who find that at a price of 20s. per ton delivered at the wharf on the island, which can be approached by ships of any size at all seasons, it will yield to the shareholders a profit of more than 30 per cent.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the demands which are certain to be made upon the producers of this fuel, both for the supply of steam-vessels plying between, setting out from, or passing near, the several West India islands and the adjacent coasts, and also for consumption on sugar estates; with the above capital, however, it is proposed to commence working with machinery capable of producing annually 50,000 tons; any increase in the capital that may be desirable will only be made by a vote of a general meeting of the shareholders.

Persons desirous to take advantage of the investment are invited to inspect the reports of the civil engineers, and all the papers on which the above calculations are based, at the offices of the Company.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary; or to R. W. BISHOP, share broker, 17, Throgmorton-street.

To the Proprietor of the Bituminous Fuel.  
DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to hand you a copy of the results of the comparative trials made with your Bituminous Fuel and Metherly Coal on board the *Lady of the Lake*, on 15th and 16th December, as recorded jointly by the Admiralty engineer and myself.

Signed, A. H. RENTON, C.E.

# TABLE.

Kind of fuel.	Quantity of water evaporated into steam of 11 lbs. per sq. in., the feed-water at 100°.	Quantity of fuel consumed in the experiment.	Ratio or quantity of water evaporated by 1 lb. of the fuel.	Cost of fuel to evaporate equal quantities of water per hour—Fuel 20s. per ton; coal 40s.
Composite Bituminous Fuel	9998 50-03 cub. ft.	120	9-98	100
Wood's Metherly Coal	9998 50-03 cub. ft.	920	7-58	173

Conclusions from the foregoing table:—  
1. That the quantity of water evaporated per hour by the New Composite Bituminous Fuel is equal to that evaporated by the Metherly Coal.

2. That the evaporative value of the New Composite Bituminous Fuel exceeds that of Metherly Coal by 30 per cent., and at about one-half the cost.

3. The high evaporating qualities of the New Composite Bituminous Fuel, and its capability for maintaining the speed of the vessel, were most satisfactorily demonstrated by a trip from London-bridge to Woolwich Dockyard in the shortest time ever performed.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

# THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.

This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE, BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY AND SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY FOR LUBRICATION AND REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK OF ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT AND OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, who any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected.

The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artisan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

# ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

The most important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT REPLICATE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are, their EXCEEDING STRENGTH, and SINGULARITY OF CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in their construction entirely obviates the DANGER OF EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others,



Original Correspondence.

ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIMENS—MINERAL LODS, TRAPPEAN ROCKS, AND THE TRANSMUTATION THEORY.

SIR,—I have been greatly pleased with Mr. Henwood's description and diagram of his very remarkable illustrative specimen of mineral lodes, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of March 8. Fortunate Mr. Henwood. For my part, I have been on the look out for such an one for years, but as yet have only indifferently succeeded. Fond of comparing great things with small—even to the employment of the microscope—I have habituated myself to it in all such investigations; for, as I have remarked in pages 21 and 51 of *A Battle with the Basalts*, "the difference of magnitude cannot alter the nature or the power of the process employed." And it is only by closely and carefully observing the minutest details and appearances of Nature that we can hope to obtain more correct and comprehensive views of her perplexing and stupendous phenomena. I contend that Mr. Henwood's hand specimen is a beautiful illustrative epitome of the same phenomena we so often witness on a large scale,—if we say a scale of many square miles, even that area shrinks into very insignificant stone, when compared with the millions of square miles comprising the surface of the globe. All things are great or small by comparison. And, moreover, I maintain that the veins or lodes developed, both on the smaller and larger scale above intimated, owe their origin to the operation of the same occult law or laws of Nature. It remains for us to discover the inherent character and properties of these laws. The sciences of geology, chemistry, mineralogy, heat, electricity, &c., which we must probably summon to our aid in an investigation of this character are all making rapid advances in the present day—so rapid, indeed, that their professors are rather too much given to glory in their own profundity, assume to themselves the Pope's prerogative of infallibility, and with the self-complacency of an inquisitor-general, meet adverse opinions with the question, Who is this that presumes to differ? The world, no doubt, become very wise, but we have not yet learnt all. As I have said, indeed though he was, observes—"It is the little that we know; it is the great that remains unknown." No; it is not given to man to discover all the works and ways of God. It has been well remarked that, with all our boasted discoveries and pride of science, perhaps these are as little known to us as the unbroken forest to the microscopic insect, whose life is a day, and whose world is a leaf—that little decaying leaf, the scene of its most distant journey, its country, its cradle, its grave. With what modesty, then, should the highest intellect bow down and bear itself in the presence of its Creator.

The doctrine promulgated in almost all the scientific works of the present period as to the formation of mineral lodes, some of the chief crystalline rocks, and trap dykes, is especially open to insuperable objections, being wholly incompatible with the existing phenomena. Central heat, a first principle, and volcanic forces, are the grand agencies to which the propagators of these opinions have recourse. For instance, they teach that lodes of fracture have, for the most part, fortuitously originated from the stupendous convulsions of Nature—the solid superficies of the earth thus rent and rifted, and the fissures subsequently filled by the resulting rocky debris, and sparry gangue, and metallic contents eliminated from below. Mr. Henwood might just as reasonably attribute the veins, heaves, and cross-courses traversing his lilliputian mining field to the operation of some such fitful and dynamical powers. But even they exhibit, in their general arrangement alone, too palpably that "system"—provident system, by which they are so commonly characterised, when presented on a scale of immensity, to admit of any such conclusion. Besides, whoever has the trouble to examine the internal mechanical structure of one of these brecciated lodes, will find that the angular fragments of rock are separated by a thick intercalation, or runs of purely crystalline material—quartz or calcareous spar, for instance; the question will naturally suggest itself to him, How were these insulated pieces of rock held up in any space whilst the crystalline structure formed around them? We answer, by no ascertainable or imaginable power whatever; unless, indeed, we were, by some supernatural agency, held, like Mahomed's coffin, in suspension between earth and heaven!

Nature performs her creative operations by inappreciable, infinitesimal degrees, and her ulterior designs ever stand forth perfect in their physical and economical developments, and replete with inimitable beauty; and I am decidedly of opinion that the lodes, &c., in question are the result of some such slow, latent, provident workings, their respective kinds subject to peculiar and distinctive laws. Some few geologists, I have, however, supposed that they have been formed by what they term, properly enough, crystalline growth, effecting the linear fissure constituting the lode by lateral force. But there are two or three cogent reasons militating against this view.

In the first place, we cannot conceive of any lateral force within the confines of a lode, however large, of sufficient power to rift and expand enormous areas of rock existing on each side of it. And, secondly, if, on carefully examining the pieces of angular rock once evidently constituting the same mass, that the opposite sides—say, of pieces divided one or more inches of crystalline substance—frequently do not correspond; one fragment will, perhaps, have a very serrated outline, and the other of the opposite one be quite smooth, clearly showing that they have been detached from each other by lateral force or pressure, but that present appearances are due to transmutation of the original intervening mass. These, and the not uncommon phenomena of similar insulated brecciated structure occurring in the centre of prodigious masses, or areas of rock, have induced me to believe that latent forces of Nature, crystalline, &c., invested with some inherent power or principle of appropriation transmutation, and exerted under various circumstances and conditions, are for the most part remotely effected, perhaps, all those diversified phenomena of crystalline structure in mineral veins, lodes, altered rock, notably marked marble, &c., which generally appear as inexplicable to comprehension as they are beautiful to the eye.

In concluding some remarks on this point in my little publication on *Basalts*, I have observed (p. 40), "In the instances we have been considering, of the parent rock thus rifted and traversed, either by thin veins of crystalline rock, or linearly interlaced by a brecciated crystalline structure, we ought, perhaps, to pursue the original portions of the rock thus rifted to their chemical decompositions, and ascribe the foreign transmuting substance occupying its place to the procreative and transmuting powers, or crystalline forces, we have repeatedly referred to; as, from examples of small septaria-like structure, often to be seen in the centre of compact bodies of rock, it is evident that no mere lateral force could have discovered the angular pieces of rock in question, and, therefore, the crystalline structure now occupying the spaces between them must have gradually converted the parent rock into its own substance, probably by the law or process of molecular aggregation, or the slow action of corollary forces."

My specimens of transmuted coal evincibly and beautifully illustrate at least the correctness of the above enunciations. Some of them are covered by crystalline veins, often as fine as a gossamer thread, in regular ascending order, or in wavy lines, representing miniature mountains crystal, crowned by curved streaks of coal, and the whole are sometimes used and re-crossed by others, much like the transverse mineral lines in Henwood's lithotomic specimen, all being extremely beautiful under the microscope, and clearly showing the spontaneous action of the crystalline forces, subsequently to the solidification and mineralisation of the coal mass. Others present exact fac-similes of our great metalliferous lodes of fracture. I may add that this is obviously the first time such specimens have thus ever been brought into notice.

It was but the other day I had in my hand a sliced and polished piece of fossil wood, which most singularly demonstrated the particular views I was endeavouring to elucidate. It was divided into angular pieces, and interfaces between them were filled by a transparent crystalline substance, the whole phenomena being precisely similar to the lodes and veins of fracture in rock and in coal, as we have described, and most convincingly showing, by the sharply-defined lines and points of the fossil fragments, that the transmuting process had taken place since the fossilisation of the wood, and whilst it reposed undisturbed in its rocky bed. I say undisturbed, because the interfacing crystalline structure obviously occupies the very spaces formerly taken up by the entire mineralised wood. It may be new doctrine, but I have not the slightest misgivings as to its ultimate reception.

The several series of specimens I possess, of sedimentary rocks passing into igneous gradations into trappean rocks, and of the latter likewise gradating into each other, testifying to the oneness of the whole class

as of aqueous origin, and the derivation of the several varieties from transmutation, under altered circumstances and conditions, to say nothing of the otherwise inexplicable interminglings of igneous and aqueous rocks *in situ*, respectively afford corroborative examples of my transmutation theory, as especially applicable to all the cases I have referred to, and probably many more. Indeed, it is the only solution at all reconcilable with the several appearances, in this respect, presented in Nature.

Since the issue of my publication on the subject, I have become thoroughly satisfied that the whole of the trap rocks are stratified, and that they all dip slightly to the south-east, in conformity with the great secondary formations. A professor of geology, who has resided many years on the Ochills, declares that his own careful investigations there have convinced him of the same facts. I purpose, before long, having the specimens alluded to in town, when I shall be happy to embrace an opportunity of comparing notes with Mr. Henwood.

March 17.

JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH.

IRON MANUFACTURE—MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON GUNS.

SIR,—In your *Journal* of March 8, I find a letter signed "Hammered Iron," containing several erroneous statements, which, unwilling as I am to be drawn into a public correspondence, I cannot allow to remain uncontradicted. Into matters of opinion or theory it is not my intention to enter on the present occasion, but I shall endeavour to confine myself to a few facts. I do not feel myself called upon to explain how the gun now making at the Mersey Iron-Works was put together, but simply state it was not built in the way implied by "Hammered Iron."

"Hammered Iron" is of opinion that the iron of the gun is so crystallised, that it has not half the resisting power of cast-iron. In answer to this, I can only refer him, or any other party interested in this question, to the samples of the borings from the heart of the gun which I sent to your office, and which you kindly allow to remain there for inspection.

These shavings,\* or borings, are some of them curled round seven times, like a watch-spring; and I must say, in my humble opinion, any person who sees them must at once admit that the theoretical fable of crystallisation does not hold good, at any rate, in this case. I am having the borings from the inside and the turnings from the outside worked up again separately into bar-iron; and they, in comparison with some pieces of the original iron of which the gun was made, are to be tested by a civil engineer, empowered by Government to enquire into this question.

"Hammered Iron" says, "I would advise the Mersey Company to prove their gun well before sending it off, for I remember the painful circumstances which attended the firing of the bow gun of the American frigate *Princeton*, and the deaths which took place when the gun on a gala day exploded. It was the largest gun of wrought-iron which had ever been made up to that time, and the Mersey Company made it and proved it." I beg to say this statement is entirely erroneous. The gun that burst on board the *Princeton* was of American manufacture: that made by the Mersey Company, in 1845, for the American Government, I believe was never on board the *Princeton*—but, at any rate, I saw it at the chief navy yard of the United States six years after the gun made in America (of cast-iron, I was informed) burst, and it was in perfect order then, and will be found so, I have no doubt, when it is required. The American authorities, at the time I name, were taking excellent care of it.

In case further facts are desired in refutation of the most unjustifiable statements of "Hammered Iron," I refer any party interested to the fourth edition of the work of Sir Howard Douglas, on *Naval Gunnery*, pp. 109, 613: in both places he distinctly states that the gun made by the Mersey Company was to replace the monster gun which burst on board the *Princeton*.

The gun made by the Mersey Company was proved as follows, on the North Shore, Liverpool:—

1st. Charge of powder, 30 lbs., 1 shot and wad.  
2d to 4th. Three charges of powder, each 44 lbs., 2 shots and wads.  
3d to 30th. Twenty-six charges of powder, each 30 lbs., 1 shot and wad.

I was informed, at one of the American navy yards, that when the gun arrived in America, the authorities there still further proved it, and more especially with regard to its power. They made a target, composed of about twelve 1/2-inch thick boiler plates, which were placed against 3 feet thick of solid oak; and with that thickness of material the shot from this gun punched out the plates, passed through the wood, and was lost in the butt behind. The iron plates, punched as described, were shown me as one of the curiosities of the yard.

"Hammered Iron" is also wrong in supposing that the guns made for Alexandria, of cast-iron, were heavier than that now making at the Mersey forge. Again quoting Sir Howard Douglas, page 188, I find that one gun for Alexandria weighed 11 tons, another 18 tons, and the mortar 13 tons; whereas the Mersey gun will be about 22 tons when finished. I may perhaps also mention the reason why the Mersey Company gratuitously undertook this work: there would have been no use, after the several failures that took place, in asking for an order from Government; but the Government could not well refuse a gift; and believing, as the Mersey Company did, from their former successful manufacture of the American gun, that crystallisation was a myth, they resolved to manufacture a gun as large or larger than had ever been before attempted; and for this, I think, they deserve the thanks of all interested in forged iron, instead of (to say the least) the discouraging comments of one of the trade. I am willing to believe that the letter of "Hammered Iron" was written in ignorance of the facts, and not in malice. All I can say is, that I shall be happy to see him at any time at these works, and I trust to be able to make a convert of him (and he will not be the first) to the doctrine of the possibility of making large forgings without destroying the fibre of the iron. That there is great difficulty and risk of unsoundness in the manufacture of large masses of wrought-iron, unless the greatest care be used, I quite admit, but altogether deny the theory of crystallisation (as popularly understood), where proper attention is paid to the manufacture.

In conclusion, allow me to state that I am not aware of having expressed great confidence in the result. Our business was to make a large piece of iron good and sound, and free from crystallisation. The task is done; and whether it answers as a piece of ordnance or not is another question, to be decided elsewhere.

Mersey Iron-Works, Liverpool.

WM. CLAY.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—No. VII.—COST-BOOK MINING REPORTS.

SIR,—The most and all-important element in the prosperous result of a mining undertaking, and, indeed, the very pivot upon which the commercial success is based, either for dividend or marketable purposes, is that of the "Mining Report." Upon its truthfulness, perspicuity, and regularity, depend the fortune or ruin, happiness or misery, of those who commit their cash to such security. It is with extreme diffidence that I venture on a theme whose merits or demerits would probably be better examined by one of more locally practical experience in the mining districts of this country; and in any observations I deem necessary to make, distinctly do I disavow all and every intention of wounding the feelings of mining captains, or others whose position, in few instances, is of so independent a character as to be desired. Complaints have often reached me of the untruthfulness of resident mining agents or captains; invariably have I denied this, coupling with such veto the questions—Are you safe in such assertion? Do you not think that they are controlled by circumstances, such as, the shackles of a mine manager, wishful of making things pleasant? A poor mine, with discontented adventurers, who, fearing to hear the sad wreck of their property too soon, go on hoping against hope for a discovery? A mining broker's supervision, who, having two interests to study—the one his clients in legitimate buying or selling; the other, the company of shareholders who appoint him their custodian? If the latter pay best, of course the risk is not so great; but, if badly, can it be wondered at that the commissions in dealing should carry the day, as realising the best return? And, lastly, the subsistence of many families rendered destitute by the sudden break up or stoppage of a mine. Such are some of the obstacles in the way of true reports. Strike off the fetters thus embarrassing the "chief captain"—a matter of easy accomplishment, the last contingency of agents' destitute families being provided for by a liberal and substantial recompense for their services, which would secure their performance satisfactorily, and enable a provision for a rainy day, or the period when an honest agent would consider it his duty to discontinue expenditure upon a sett proved to be worthless. The root of the evil being plucked out and gone, little fear need be entertained of a future run

\* Some of the "shavings" have been forwarded to our office, where they can be inspected. They are of unusual length and depth, without the least appearance of crystallisation.

of good fortune attending adventurers where principles like these are universally adopted.

The next feature in value to a mining report is its perspicuity, by simply detailing the course of working clearly and intelligibly, without exaggeration and over-confidence in anticipated results—a plain unvarnished tale, describing the operations, such statement to be punctually forwarded weekly or fortnightly, as requested by the adventurers in general meeting resolved. In some cases few changes occur in space of a week. Let this rather encourage the transmission than otherwise of a regular report, and, if no variation, do not mince the matter, but honestly, boldly, and conscientiously declare it, fearlessly and without favour. Lastly, the insertion of a mining report in your *Journal* is a grand desideratum in these concerns, involving as it does the general circulation without much trouble, and without cost to any purser or manager, of the present and prospective state of enterprises quoted in reference to prices, in your last page. There, week by week, may be seen marked prices of one kind or other of upwards of 500 different companies. Knowing your willingness at all times to publish reports of these companies, it is natural to turn to the place usually devoted to such peculiar information, in the hope of reading something bearing on the matter. Delusive hope! for behold the consequences. You look for your 500 adventures, and they are represented by what?—on an average a bare hundred, or one-fifth of what ought to be. How is this? Whence springs this supineness, and with whom lies the fault? Yours I vouch 'tis not; therefore, a deduction is arrived at, that "cooking" is not confined wholly to accounts, but extends itself to "reports" also, or else 500 reports should appear, or nearly so, simultaneously with the 500 quotations. But take the quotations at a maximum of 500, and reports at a minimum of 100, it follows that a concern is either only reported once in five weeks, or if some are more frequently than others, that a great proportion are never reported at all, or only when a degree of kindness or sweetness predominates.

This, Sir, I protest against, as being a rotten, unwholesome system, and should not be. We look to you for redress; either let the companies be reported at the same time of quotation, or let the concerns be totally erased from your list. Don't stultify the *Journal* by admitting irregular communications at the will of a mine purser or chief captain; let him give you the bad and the good equally, the encouraging and the contrary, the progressive or retrogressive movement, the change for better or for worse, and in event of a stand still, let even that appear, and each adventurer can become his own adviser. A "no change" report may be as brief as you please; but, in such instance, let it refer to the date from whence such sameness commenced. It is not fair to you for us to open your *Journal* in search of a report to justify or induce a purchase or sale in a concern quoted. And if we do select an investment, to know that, without personal application at the offices of the company, or writing you specially on the subject, no information is obtained, although you generously place your columns at the command of every person for such purpose. Time after time do these enquiries appear, positively as if you were responsible for the due appearance of such reports. I earnestly call your powerful attention to this paramount deficiency in the conduct of the Cost-book System. I respectfully, but firmly, solicit pursers to study somewhat more the interests of adventurers, and regularly, at intervals of not more than a week or a fortnight, proclaim through you the condition of the workings as per report of captain. Little labour is caused, much trouble, both to them and you, is avoided, great anxiety to the adventurer is saved, and many grounds for dissatisfaction removed. Mining industry would then assume a healthy, cheerful, and sound tone, inseparable to well-managed companies, and to the mutual advantage of every class interested. In conclusion, allow me to give one practical hint to investors: invest as largely as you please, but spread such amount over proportionately as many fields of enterprise as you subscribe funds thereto: for example, if you stake 100l., let it be in five or ten concerns; so that in the event of one or two failures, you may fall back upon the remaining portion.

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, March 20.

W. VERNON VENABLES.

THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

SIR,—Until now I have allowed to pass unnoticed the observations of Mr. Venable, on the Cost-book Principle, because I conceived that gentleman expressed accurately enough its true bearings; but in your last week's *Journal*, it is with surprise I see a letter signed "Hammered Iron," as a paraphrase of Mr. Venable's name. I should not, however, have noticed that letter, did it not tend to convey to the minds of your readers, very obscurely, it is true, erroneous notions of the Cost-book Principle, as adopted at the present day. Without discussing in detail the different passages of the last-mentioned letter, I will merely state that Mr. Venable treats of the Cost-book Principle as it now exists, whilst the other writer in effect insists that those only are principles of the cost-book which are known to have existed for the last 200 years. Now, the slightest practical acquaintance with cost-book mines of the present day clearly teaches that, for instance, for nightly meetings and cash advances are impracticable; and further, that as adventurers cannot, or will not, now personally superintend the workings and management of their mine, but employ for those purposes agents in the form of a committee of management, directors, or pursers, so they must, to ensure the honesty of such agents, govern them by very stringent rules; amongst others, the very rules Mr. Venable insists upon. The plain and simple settlement of the contention between Mr. Venable and his opponent is, therefore, this—that if a mine of the present day could be worked in the simple manner it would have been worked had it existed 200 years ago, then the principles as stated by the principles of the cost-book, and intended to do so again very shortly. And, further, courts of justice have in numberless instances done the same, and are daily doing so. To conclude with a homely simile, as well might it be said that the last winner of the Derby is not a horse, because its progenitors of 1000 years ago were Shetland ponies, whose fastest pace was six miles an hour.

March 20.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLACING MINING ENTERPRISE ON A MORE SOLID FOUNDATION.

SIR,—By many of your readers it must be regarded as something remarkable that you so frequently record "numerous transactions" in mining shares, whilst the unfortunate holders experience the greatest difficulty in disposing of their stock. To me, however, it is not at all surprising, as I judge that your remarks are given in a comparative sense; consequently, although there may have been a large amount of business doing in a particular stock, it is no criterion that shares in every valuable undertaking may be sold to advantage. But to those who are less acquainted with the mining market the case is totally different, and they may well be led to unfavourable conclusions with regard to mining in general; for if the number of mining wrought, and the number of those in which shares are saleable at a fair price, be taken into consideration, it will be observed that the latter does not exceed 5 per cent. of the former; or in other words, that there are 19 mines out of every 20 the shares in which are comparatively unsaleable. I can safely make this assertion, for although I am ready to admit that there are many shares which are always, to a certain extent, negotiable, and which might be adduced to disprove the statements I advance, the mining market the case is totally different, and they may well be led to unfavourable conclusions with regard to mining in general; for if the number of mining wrought, and the number of those in which shares are saleable at a fair price, be taken into consideration, it will be observed that the latter does not exceed 5 per cent. of the former; or in other words, that there are 19 mines out of every 20 the shares in which are comparatively unsaleable. 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years' profitable working to extricate it. It is true funds may be raised, by loan or otherwise, for developing the mine during the unprofitable portion of its existence, but the debts thus created are a continual drain upon the profits, which for a number of years are only beneficial to those who have advanced the additional capital, whilst the original adventurers derive no advantage.

The next question is often contracted, viz. the formation of the company by the creation of free shares for services rendered, or supposed to be rendered, by the parties to whom they are given. As a lamentable instance of the truth of this remark, I might refer to a company on which this mode of action has produced a most unsatisfactory effect; but to mention the company might be deemed invidious; I will, therefore, content myself with stating that, although the mines are perhaps as extensive as any in Cornwall, and are managed in the most praiseworthy and business-like manner, by gentlemen whose integrity is undeniable, the shares are at about 20 per cent. discount. Now, I do not hesitate to say that were these free shares cancelled, the remainder would speedily double in value. There is yet another cause of failure, and that is one not so easily guarded against, as every one regardless of the amount of experience he may have had is liable to err in judgment. Some mines are commenced where they never should have been attempted, and where no mine worthy of the name existed. In others the operations are carried on in so injudicious a manner that not only much valuable time, but immense amounts of money have been expended, to no other end than to benefit those who may be fortunate enough to give the mine further trial.

Having thus briefly glanced at the chief impediments to the advancement of mining, one would enquire—What propositions are adduced to remedy the evil? To planning on its proper basis, there are several essential points to be carefully considered. The manager, or secretary, should be chosen neither for his wealth nor his title, as is too often the case, but for his sound practical knowledge and integrity; and should be compelled to give, previous to accepting office, sufficient guarantee that he will neither directly nor indirectly traffick in the shares in any mining adventure with which he may be connected. He should undertake to prepare accounts not in such a manner as to require an expert accountant to comprehend them, but so that any shareholder can at a glance determine the actual position of the mine.

As regards the difficulty arising from parties embarking without the means of paying the calls as they are made, it is one easily surmounted, provided that every means be taken to keep the shares in as many hands as possible, for although there may be more trouble in applying for the calls in the first instance, there can be no doubt that the call due from each would be paid with greater facility in proportion as the amount is limited, there being a large number of adventurers in almost every mine who, although both willing and able to pay a moderate call, have neither the means nor inclination to respond to a large demand.

Referring to errors in judgment, the difficulties which devolve upon the directors may be greatly decreased, by extreme care in the selection of a party whose opinion is to be taken as a guide for future operations. For instance, one well acquainted with the district on which he is to report should be chosen in preference to one who, although perhaps more experienced in writing mine reports, knows little of the peculiarities of the neighbourhood—this will avoid much annoyance; and if, in addition to the qualification named, the man selected be one who aims rather at giving a correct report than one which will suit the interests of those who employ him, to the prejudice of other adventurers, the confidence in the undertaking and direction will be considerably increased.

I do not presume to say that if mining adventures were conducted so as to meet these arrangements they would infallibly succeed, but feel convinced that were these suggestions followed, they would do much to place mining on a more solid foundation than it at present stands, and would tend also to bring it into nearer connection with commercial enterprise, by denuding it of much of the speculative character by which it is so banefully influenced.—City, March 13. A WELL-WISHER TO MINING.

#### ADVANTAGE OF PUBLICITY IN MINE AFFAIRS.

Sir,—The advocacy of publicity in mining affairs would, no doubt, prove a more wholesome corrector of errors than individual complaint, after the mischief has become irremediable; yet, some shareholders cannot submit to pay heavy calls for years, and not express their dissent at finding their money wastefully and uselessly expended. Besides, in this country a certain liberty of the subject and the press does not permit a man to be intimidated for censuring the mismanagement of his own property. As committees generally know their power, and the tenor of the propositions to be submitted previous to undergoing the farce-form of a meeting, the pursuer should at least be instructed to apprise distant shareholders of the proposed questions. Respecting measures mooted in your Journal on the Devon Burra Mine, it would appear sharp practice to inundate the original shareholders, who have paid an average of from 35 to 100 per cent. on their shares, with a 4000l. engine, and, by paying 10l. calls for nearly 1000 shares, and recently 100l. calls, have been the burden of treble the expense of recently-admitted innovators, who propose to swamp their adventure by doubling the already large number of shares. The talented engineers, Messrs. E. Hopkins and Ennor, I understand, have reported on this mine, but perhaps a consultation of the faculty might now be better enabled to feel how the patient's pulse might respond to further operations. Necessity will yet force shareholders to the protective, by appointing three or four adequate members of their own body to examine accounts, discuss questions at meetings, and represent, by proxy, absent shareholders, by forming a good check, and placing mining in a straightforward, open course, which would amply repay the outlay incurred by the shareholders' superintendence.—Aberdeen, March 19. W. A. ASHCROFT, Col.

#### ADVANTAGES OF PUBLICITY IN MINE AFFAIRS.

Sir,—A letter appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 8th inst., signed R. Bevan, which, in addition to many important observations, contained two propositions which I wish to bring before the next general meeting of the Devon Burra Mining Company, to be held in London, Thursday next, and I think Mr. Bevan is entitled to very great credit for adopting this means of specially calling the notice of shareholders to his intention, and giving them an opportunity of previously discussing the measures, and supporting or opposing the same, either through your Journal or otherwise; and I am of opinion that, if his example be adopted generally, it will be attended with beneficial results.

Having consulted the other shareholders residing in this place, who are largely interested in the mine, it is our unanimous opinion, with respect to the first proposition, "That the directors, at the next general meeting, shall be empowered to dispose of a moiety of the set—that is, the portion situated from 198 fathoms east of the great cross-course;" that, although we are thoroughly persuaded Mr. Bevan, in suggesting such a proposition, is actuated by a sincere desire to further the interests of the shareholders, yet we cannot help thinking, even supposing it might be entertained at some future time, that it would be very injudicious to do so at present. A new engine-shaft has just been commenced, and it would be difficult to overstate the sanguine expressions used by various mine agents as to the result of developing the different lodges from the depth contemplated, which it is expected will be accomplished in about six months; if such results are realised, an entirely new feature will then be thrown on the value of the eastern ground, which may probably become the scene of similar operations as those at the Devon Great Consols, which followed the discovery at Wheal Maria—viz., a continuous run of shafts to the eastern boundary, forming, as it were, separate mines, and each yielding its valuable contributions to the general stock.

Another consideration presents itself, apart from this, which is, that in all probability, if the set be divided, the workings of the old company will always be considerably in advance of the new in depth, and consequently they will have to contend with all the water which will be drained from the eastern ground, which will be kept comparatively dry at the old company's expense.

With regard to the second proposition, which has reference to the augmentation of the number of shares, Mr. Bevan's remarks are entirely in unison with our own, and we strongly recommend its adoption.—Tunstall, March 19. A SHAREHOLDER.

#### MINING, FOR ADVENTURERS OR AGENTS.

Sir,—I must leave your readers to judge if we shareholders in the West Crinnis Mine have been dealt with fairly or not. I find, in last week's Journal, that a rich lode has been cut in South Cuddra Mine, recently put to work by some of our agents and directors, with their friends, independent and distinctly apart from West Crinnis Mine. What is the fact of the case? I am told that West Crinnis is a short piece of ground, bounded on the east by Wheal Regent; that our agents took this sett some year or two since, and opened on it with a view to work it as a dry mine; and that the engine was likely to keep off the water from them. In course of time it was found that West Crinnis Mine, on the north part of the sett, did not hold out sufficient prospects to prosecute, when the working of a south lode was undertaken, in the prosecution of which good copper ore was discovered. In driving the 24 fm. level west, up to the very boundary of the sett, they had a good lode for copper. A piece of ground to the west, now known as South Cuddra, was applied for, and obtained—and for whom should you suppose? Not for us Crinnis adventurers, but, as I am informed, for our agents and some of the London directors, among whom our friends were allotted the 6000 shares. Now, having secured a good thing, they commenced a shaft, which they well knew would come down on the bunch of copper ore which they had cut in our 24 fm. level west.

Are we shareholders of West Crinnis to stand this? Have our agents done their duty, and is not this a similar case to Wheal Mary Ann, and the Trevelyan agents and shareholders, when the late Mr. John Brown brought an action on behalf of Messrs. Mount, Chippendale, Andrew, and others, when it was put in Chancery? The result was, the agents had to disgorge their portion of their interest in Wheal Mary Ann. For my own part, I am of opinion that the London directors, who have secured the 6000 shares, are justified in informing the shareholders of West Crinnis of this fact, when we shareholders may have our redress, or leave the water in our mine, and drown out the South Cuddra people. I think, also, this ought to be noticed when the shareholders of West Crinnis are called together. A SHAREHOLDER. Birmingham, March 18.

#### MINES TO THE NORTH OF THE CARN BREA RANGE.—No. II.

Sir,—I will take these mines in order, starting with a north parallel from the eastern point of South Carn Brea and Wheal Uly Mines. Through this piece of ground there runs a cross-course, but none of the mines on this parallel, following this cross-course, have proved exceedingly rich, notwithstanding there have been some good and profitable ones. For instance, the South Tolvig now goes to the Great Tolvig, formerly worked with profit by the Messrs. Davey, of Redruth; but beyond this to the north, on this parallel, nothing of value has been found, nor will there be, I should say, as it is getting too far away from the junction of the granite and killas. The Carn Brea Mine is a long piece of ground; it is to the north of South Carn Brea and Frances Mines: they have produced a great profit during the last 20 years. North on this parallel, on the eastern part, are Wheal Agar and Tehidy Mines, which up to the present time have disappointed the most sanguine adventurers. Parallel to the western part of the Carn Brea Mine, you have the East Mill Mine, a part of Wheal Agar, which is not yet well explored. Then follows, on the northern parallel, North Pool Mine, which has made a good profit during the last 12 years. Still to the north is West Tolvig; it has been partially tried, and so far has disappointed its shareholders. Beyond this, to the north, my opinion is that to search for copper or tin will be a waste of money.

To the west of Carn Brea, next come Tincroft and Cook's Kitchen Mines, which have been actively worked at different periods, but with a faint spirit, for the last century and upwards. Their returns have been very great; at times their profits have been considerable, but at others the shareholders have had to launch out to meet the cost. These mines have changed hands occasionally, the old adventurers giving them up entirely, when a new party has taken them, new managers have been appointed, and fresh discoveries have been made. Still these mines continue to be worked, and will for some time, with a profit, and at others with a loss. A great object in mines of this description is to continue on the tutwot trials in search of ore, while there are still reserves discovered and laid open. To the north of these mines, on this parallel, you have South and North Crofty Mines, which have given great profits to the shareholders. Still to the north of the last-named mines you have a piece of ground that may be worked at some future day, as the Wheal Seton lode must pass through it. Notwithstanding that it is a tempting piece of ground, it is far north, and will be

hazardous, as it is getting away from the granite: still there are some favourable features in this piece of ground—an elvan course, and it is not further north than Wheal Seton to the west, and Great Tolvig to the east. The next parallel I will start with is the celebrated Old Dolcoath: it stands to the north of Condor Mine; South and North Keskear stand to the north of this mine. Still to the north is Wheal Seton, all of which have been mines of great riches in the past, and will be for the future. These will be a storehouse for employment for future generations, who will have their times of great prosperity as well as occasional adversity. The lodes are large and numerous; the ground is hard, generally speaking, which must make lasting mines. To the north, on this parallel, there will be but a small chance of having any profitable mines; notwithstanding, when I was a boy, I remember having seen some old pits, evidently sunk to search for mineral of some kind.

The next parallel, to the west of Dolcoath Mine, stand Stray Park and Camborne Vein Mines. These mines have been worked for a long period, but have not proved so rich as their eastern neighbours; at present they are not making profits. These mines have been well conducted; still more tutwot should have been carried on to the north. In this parallel there is Camborne Consols Mine; it has always been a favourite of mine, still it does not come up to our expectations. Has it been for want of honesty of purpose in working the mines for the purpose of producing profit from the ground laid open; or is it with a view to make it profitable in the share market? This mine is deserving a more spirited prosecution, notwithstanding it is getting to the west of the rich district on which I have written this and my last letter. To the north of this mine, on this parallel, stand Gwennav Mine; then a piece of the Roskear. Then comes West Seton, the latter mine is now exceedingly rich. Gwennav Mine is deserving a more spirited trial, but it is not so well for all the rich bunches of ore to be found at one time. To the north of the West Seton Mine, on this parallel, finish the productive mines in this district, so far as laid open: still there will be trials made, but if any rich mines should be found, it will be but a very partial bunch, as from the nature of the strata not much is to be expected by—

March 18.

#### MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Sir,—I agree with your remarks on Mining in Cardiganshire, that high dyes are not the only evils. I know that at Aberystwyth, during last summer, the greediness of the steward and agents prevented a mine going to work in the county of Cardigan, by a company who would have expended the necessary capital; but in one week, when they found the parties coming in had firs, they doubled the price, new leases must be granted, and such difficulties and expensive preliminaries to be executed, that the parties left the mine on their hands to seek better customers, and there it is to this day idle, to the great loss of the landholders, and misfortune of the whole neighbourhood,—and for what? Merely to put a few hundreds into the pockets of some privileged individuals.

It is time agents and landowners should be up and doing, and establish a fair rate of fees for stewards drawing a lease, and not let them have such dabs in the fire, in the shape of free shares or cheques, as they have been in the habit of obtaining. I may say, up to the present period.—Llanidloes, March 17. R. H. V.

#### LEAD LODES IN SHROPSHIRE.

Sir,—Having often had occasion of surveying a great portion of the lead veins lying west and south of Shalbeach and Round Hill Mines, a few observations may not prove unacceptable upon the claim of the district, known in general by the name of the Ryder, running nearly east and west, commencing in productiveness at a point called the New Venture, lying upon the south-west side of that peculiar barrier and hard bar of ground called the Sliper Stones Hill, continuing its course through Pennerly, White Orit, and the open country, and being an open porous lode, with but few cross-courses intersecting it, having as it has a large quantity of branch and side lodes running from it, in most cases a few degrees to the south of the general bearing of the lode, acts as a great drain over a large extent of country, thereby militating against the working of the different trials along its course to any bearing depth, upon account of the quantity of water attending it. The general character and width of the vein varies from 30 ft. to a close, compact, and well-defined lode of 3 ft., in general productiveness at that width. When about 30 ft. wide it usually contains strings of barites, from 1 to 2 ft. wide, running upon nearly the same point as the vein, attended with a large quantity of oxide of iron in its composition. When the barites leaves the lode it often changes its character to a dark lookany lode, intermixed with blende and mundle, with feeders or side strings issuing in general from the south side, and when in a regular stratified country invariably bears a good course of ore, especially when in a killas channel of ground, usually accompanied with a strong feed of water. The backs of the different lodes issuing from the Ryder contain in general a dark lookany, intermingled with decomposed lead, changing its character in depth to a light grey, and in some cases to a light blue. I have known cases in the neighbourhood of the White Orit Mine to follow the feed of water in the drivings with great success. In most of the trials upon the Ryder lode too much regard has been paid to the lode itself; as in the case of the Weston Mines, drivings were made nearly 50 fathoms along its course, with scarcely a trace of lead, it being there about 20 ft. wide, instead of going along the hanging-wall, and cross-cutting at intervals, so as to prove the feeders generally found productive at that depth (40 fms.). Should the workings in Cross's adit level be prosecuted in a miner-like manner, it scarcely leaves the prospect to the mind of any practical miner acquainted with the district as to the ultimate success of the Weston Mines. W. E. D. Darlaston, March 19.

#### MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Sir,—I understand some of your correspondents are anxious to know what progress has been made in the formation of this company. Agreeably to your request, I send you the following particulars:—1500 shares have been subscribed in compliance with the conditions set forth in the preliminary prospectus. About 1500 shares have been applied for by some of my annual clients, but on condition that, if they transfer the shares they now hold at the present market price, I guarantee to them the same per centage in dividends, from the company, as they have been obtaining during the last year. I need not state that such conditions could not be accepted. The shares in dividend mines cannot be bought now as low as they could be obtained eighteen months ago. Generally speaking, they are too high at present; and there are but very few of the progressive mines worthy of purchase at the quoted prices, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary advertised by the dealers in shares. The name of those who have applied for shares in the company, in exchange for the shares they now hold in unproductive mines, is "Legion."

I have been much pressed to commence operation with about 2000 shares, as many have promised to join the company, but I do not consider it prudent to do so with less than 5000 shares. Therefore, under these circumstances, I have recommended the principal subscribers to set, for the time being, in the same manner as my clients have done, to purchase and sell on their own account, according to advice. There is more money available at this moment amongst parties who are desirous to invest in good paying mines on their own account, than there are of shares for sale worthy of purchase.—Gresham House, March 19. EVAN HOPKINS.

#### BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN,—I think it right to inform you that, owing to the board of directors refusing permission to inspect the list of shareholders, with their holdings, I have resigned the office of auditor, to which you did me the honour to elect me. Further explanation I shall be happy to give at the annual meeting on April 25. London, March 15. W. J. LEWIS.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### IVYBRIDGE MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the offices of the company, 76, Cornhill.

Mr. NICHOLLS in the chair. The CHAIRMAN having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. LEMANSKI said that, in consequence of widely-spread rumours and insinuations respecting the financial position and general prospects of the mine, he deemed it necessary, as one of the managers, that the present meeting should be called, and he hoped in the course of the proceedings that auditors would be appointed to examine into the accounts, &c., in order to disabuse the public mind of any such erroneous impressions that may have been entertained.

Mr. HANCOCK was of opinion, that being a special general meeting, they could not submit a substantive motion that was not specified in the notice.

Mr. LEMANSKI did not mean to impugn the correctness of the accounts, but considered it would be more satisfactory to all parties to have auditors appointed.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following reports:—  
March 18.—The old shaft is now down 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 68 fm. level, which I hope will be completed to the 73 fm. level in about a month. When completed, we shall at once commence to drive a cross-cut east to intersect the lode; how far we have to drive I cannot say, as it depends upon its underlay; it cannot exceed 3 fms. When met with, I have every reason to believe it will be a very rich, productive lode, judging from the level above. My estimate of lead ground will be about 64000l. As soon as we have driven some few fathoms north and south of the shaft, we shall commence stopping away the backs, and I have no doubt but that it will prove a most profitable piece of ground, and be taken away at a low tribute. As regards the 68 fm. level south, I hope we shall reach the desired object in the course of a month; when reached, I calculate we shall sink 5 ft. per week, or, at all events, shall get down to drive the level in that direction, to cut out some more tribute ground. The 68 fm. level shall be cleared, secured, and driven, as soon as circumstances will admit, to meet with new shoots of lead ground in that direction. The 58 fm. level south to be driven to prove the lead ground gone down in the bottom of the 43 fathom level, in which we had in driving a very promising lode. We have cut the eastern part of the lode in the 58 fathom level, which is at present unproductive; we still intend to drive a few feet on its course north. The rise in the back of the 58 fathom level, against the new shaft, will be pushed on with vigour as soon as we get men; we have now only two men; it is now 9 ft. above the back of level. The new shaft men have commenced sinking under the bottom of the 48 fathom level, which shall be pushed on with all possible dispatch, as it is one of our grand points to get it to the 68 fm. level as soon as possible. The slope in the bottom of the 58 fm. level, south of Woodley's winze, is now producing 1 ton of good lead per fm. The pitch in the back of the 58 fm. level, north and south of Venton's winze, is producing fair quantities of lead. I hope we shall be able to set the back of the 58 fm. level on tribute in the course of a little time, as the ground is draining, and there is no doubt there is a great deal of lead ground left there by the former workers. I cannot see that we can increase our samplings under present circumstances, but as soon as we have accomplished our desires, which will take us two months, we shall be able to increase them to 50 tons per month. We have now 23 tons of crop lead, and 8 tons of seconds, ready for the market, and some tons more at surface in the process of dressing. Our engine, and all other operations, are going on satisfactorily.—JOHN CLEMO.

March 18.—In handing you my report for the special general meeting, I beg to inform you that the old shaft is now sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. under the 68 fm. level. After we had cleared up the shaft, we were obliged to remove some of the old timber in the bottom, which has caused some delay in the sinking, but we have now put in all the necessary timber for securing the same, and are proceeding with the sinking as fast as possible. I calculate we shall sink 5 ft. per week, or, at all events, shall get down the shaft by April 12. Immediately this is completed, I shall drive south by east to intersect the lode; the exact distance of this driving I cannot here state, as it will

depend on the underlay of the lode from the 68 to the 78 fm. levels, but expect it will not exceed 3 fms.; this driving will also form part of the pit, after the lode is intersected. The driving from the north level will be taken up from whence we cut the lode to the south of shaft, and drive north behind the shaft, so that there will be no interference when we commence sinking again under the 78 fm. level, as this will enable us to bring all the stuff behind the shaft from the north, instead of crossing the shaft, as in the levels above. Judging from what has been seen in the 68 fm. level, north and south of shaft, I consider there is not the slightest reason to doubt of our opening out very valuable lead ground in the 78; as it appears evident that the former workings had lead for nearly 40 fathoms to the north; and we are now working 20 fms. to the south of the shaft in back of the 68, on a lode that will produce 1 ton of lead to the fathom. Stronger evidence of success I think we need not look for. I presume the lead we have been returning has been paying our working expenses for the last six months, and I calculate, as soon as we fairly lay open the 78, that we shall increase our sampling to 50 tons per month. I wish you to understand by this that the level should be driven 10 fms. north and south from shaft before we commence stopping; consequently I can not see how we are to sample more than 25 tons of lead per month before the end of May, and by that time the 78 will be laid open. The 68 fm. level north will be cleared and driven as soon as the old shaft is completed to the 78. The 68 south is, after a great deal of trouble, nearly through the run of crushed ground, and shall by the end of this month get under the lead ground gone down from the 58. The driving will also be continued, in order, I hope, to open more lead ground in the 58 level, and also drive the 58 south to get under some very rich ground driven through in the 43. We have cut the eastern part of the lode in the 58, which is at present poor, and we now intend to drive a few feet north, to properly ascertain its character, and will also be a guide for us in the deeper levels. The tributers have driven east half-way between the 48 and the 58, and have cut the east part of the lode also, and there it is producing some good work. In the rise in back of the 58, against new shaft, we have only two men, and not much progress can be made until we can get more to put there. The rise is now 8 feet above back of level. The new shaft men have just begun sinking under the 48. The sinking of this shaft is a matter of the greatest importance for the benefit of the mine, therefore we must push the sinking and rising with all the energy we can muster. The slope in the bottom of the 58 is yielding 1 ton of dressed lead to the fathom. The number of fms. to be taken away in these backs is yet uncertain, nor can it be known until the 68 is cleared and secured some fathoms further south. In the course of a few weeks we shall, after the water is drained down, set some pitches to the north of the shaft, in back of the 58, where we have every reason to believe there is still a large quantity of level ground to be taken away. We have now on the floors ready for market 25 tons of crop, and 8 tons of seconds. Our engine and pitwork are in excellent order, and we are now hauling from the new shaft with the machine, instead of the horse-wheel. In conclusion, I would call your attention to the Ivybridge Mine, as perfectly safe investment; and the present embarrassment arises entirely from the mine not having arrived at a proper state of maturity. You, of course, are aware that we are only beginning to work under the workings of the former party; there, when we get down to open new ground, nothing can prevent our having a good and profitable mine.—H. JAMES.

Mr. HANCOCK said, he would recommend that a financial statement be submitted, and received; and a special meeting could be convened, for the purpose of making a call, appointing auditors, or any other business specified in the notice.

Mr. CHAIRMAN then submitted statements of accounts, from which the following are condensed:—

Dr.—To calls on 10,000 shares, at 20s. each	£10,000 0 0
Amount received on forfeited shares, &c.	61 14 3
By—By preliminary expenses, including legal charges, land, sett, &c.	2,459 15 9=£12,521 10 0
Office expenses, including rent, &c.	214 3 7
Dues on ore sold	103 10 0
Travelling expenses, printing, stationery, &c.	248 0 10
John Andrews, for land	170 0 0
Mine cost and merchants' bills	10,929 2 0 = £12,434 17 0

Balance at bankers £26 13 4

Cash Account from January 26 to March 19, 1856.

To balance from last account	£ 86 13 0
Ore sold	850 5 0
Cash advanced by Mr. Lemanski	328 10 0 = £1285 8 1
By E. Penrose, for coals	140 0 0
Mine cost, Dec. 8 to Jan. 10	328 10 0
Jan. 10 to Feb. 9	328 11 10
Discount on ore bill	6 18 0
Office expenses	16 2 0
Mr. Lemanski, on account	200 0 0 = £1022 19 11

Balance at bankers £242 8 2

The CHAIRMAN said, the bankers' book corresponded with the above amount, and that the total amount of liabilities in the shape of merchants' bills, up to this date, was about 36000l.

Mr. MOSK wished to know the probable amount of assets they might expect?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the sale of ore was sufficient to cover the whole of the cost provided the acceptances were returned in time.

Mr. WILLS (the pursuer) explained that, after selling the ore by sample, they drew at three months for it, but sometimes delay would arise, through not being able to obtain a vessel, and it might lay on the floors for a month, which occurred with a parcel which was sold in Jan., but not delivered until Feb., consequently they could not draw the bill until the latter period.

Mr. MOSK wished to know what might be considered fairly the prospects and position of the mine?

Mr. POWELL was of opinion that the prospects were excellent. The returns were now sufficient to pay the whole of the costs, and it was only fair to calculate that when they got down to the deeper levels the produce would be much larger.

Mr. LEMANSKI wished to know what amount of property they had in the shape of plant against the 36000l. liabilities?

The CHAIRMAN said he could not calculate in a moment, but the machinery had cost several thousand pounds, and the whole of the plant might be safely estimated at the sum of 6000l.

Mr. POWELL said they were now producing 25 tons per month, realising 160l. per ton, or 4000l. per month.

Mr. LEMANSKI: Being 1000l. more than pays the cost, including merchants' bills.

Mr. WILLS said it was correct that the 25 tons rather more than paid the cost, they could not expect that in so short a time the mine would be in a position to pay for the machinery, although there would be a very small increase in the cost of raising 50 tons a month, which he hoped to do three months hence (hear), and he did not estimate the cost would then exceed 5000l. per month.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: According to that calculation, if we can pay our cost now we shall then have about 3000l. per month profit.

Mr. NICHOLLS was of opinion the profit would be still greater, as men now working in dead ground would be raising ore. The question was, whether they could get the accounts, as Mr. HANCOCK appeared of opinion that they could only receive them.—Mr. HANCOCK said they could receive the accounts, and pass them at the meeting, as one must be convened for the purpose of making a call, the whole of 12, having been called up.

Mr. MOSK then moved that the report and accounts be printed, and circulated among the shareholders.—Dr. RITTBERGER seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried, and Mr. Wentz and Mr. Moser elected auditors.

Mr. MOSK considered that in the Ivybridge Mine they had a sound and good property, and they ought to come to some resolution as to the remarks that had appeared with regard to the mine. He thought the reports that had been read from the mine completely refuted the assertions of those who had endeavoured to injure the property; and they were assured by Mr. Wills, who was a practical gentleman, that they had a right good mine, and only wanted a little more time to fully, and he believed satisfied, prove it, and in a short time they would be paying dividends.

Mr. POWELL said there was not a finer engine in the two counties than the 58 ft. cylinder one; they had also two other excellent engines, and the whole of the machinery was of the most complete and perfect description, and would last for many years. The very fact of the present returns of ore was a proof that they had an excellent mine; and he (Mr. Powell) considered it very desirable that at the meeting they should make a call sufficient to pay off the whole of the liabilities, which they would stand in a much better position if they were completely out of debt.

The CHAIRMAN said they had got one of the best lead mines in the county of Devon, and his words would be proved in a few months. (Hear.)

Mr. LEMANSKI was of opinion that they must all be satisfied after the statements the CHAIRMAN, who was a large shareholder, and the largest creditor. (Hear.)

Mr. MOSK said it was fully proved that the mine was now paying its cost, and considered it desirable that a vote of confidence should be passed; he would, therefore, propose the following resolution:—"That the present meeting is perfectly satisfied with, and has the fullest confidence in, the reports of Capt. Clemo and Mr. Wentz, and considering the mine to be looking remarkably well, and that in a few months it will prove a valuable dividend-paying mine."

Mr. WOOTLEY seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.

Mr. POWELL next moved, and Mr. WILLS seconded, a resolution, requesting the committee to convene a special general meeting, for the purpose of making a call to fill up any vacancies amongst the officers of the company, and also to receive the report of the auditors.

After a lengthened discussion, the resolution was unanimously passed; and it was agreed that the special meeting should be held on April 10, and the ordinary meeting immediately after, instead of April 17.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the meeting upon the unanimity exhibited throughout the proceedings. The mine looked remarkably well now, and he believed that a short time it would advance considerably in prosperity. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN.

#### THE COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

The fourth annual general meeting of proprietors was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate.—Mr. HENRY BUCKLE in the chair.

Mr. HART (the Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. W. Loftus Lowndes was in attendance, he was suffering from an attack of rheumatism, and unable to occupy his usual position; indeed, his attendance was a special occasion was running counter to the usual report of the directors and shareholders, as also the accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders several days, he supposed he might take them as read.

Lord A. S. CHURCHILL suggested that the report of the directors should be read, and Mr. HART then read the report of the directors, an abstract of which, as managing director's report, and accounts, appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week.

The CHAIRMAN said the report contained the fullest information they possessed, he had nothing to add, but was ready to answer any questions upon it.

Mr. HANCOCK said he should propose that the expenses of the committee of investigation, not exceeding the sum of 500l., be allowed out of the funds of the company.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that it had better not be put as an amendment, but as a substantive motion, which was immediately agreed to.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know why 490l. was paid for income tax, when there was no profits made to justify such a payment. It was not a dividend, but merely a turn of capital.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had no option in the matter, as the Committee of Income Tax compelled them to pay. It was considered that, from the fact of being relieved from the purchase of gold in Australia, and sold



right to do; but what was far more important was the present position of the affairs of the company. Since the last meeting, there had been a most enormous outlay, and he did not think the board should have incurred it, after four or five years' experience, without being in a position to consider whether they would pay another. If they did, it was not sufficient to be expended, he should be astonished; and, likewise, if there was not a large majority now present in favour of stopping. There was a little excitement now in the colony about gold quartz crushing, and he considered it was a favourable opportunity of disposing of the machinery. The third suggestion might appear very plausible, to await the expected report of Mr. Spencer, as to the desirability of resuming operations in Victoria, before coming to any definite conclusion; but they must consider that in adopting that course the expenses were still going on. Looking at the whole circumstances of the case, the lengthened period the company had been in operation, having expended upwards of 100,000l., he considered there would be great risk in going on, and thought the best policy would be at once to wind up the company.

Lord ALFRED SPENCER CHURCHILL, as chairman of the committee of investigation, he would make a few observations before the resolution for the adoption of the report was put to the meeting. His lordship congratulated them upon receiving from the board such a full statement of the position of the company. It would be remembered that a meeting of shareholders was called by public advertisement, when, although it was not to be a legally constituted meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted, appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the company, who found that there was only one instance in which profit was made, and that was by sending out certain amounts in sovereigns to purchase gold, and selling it in this country at a higher price, but any clerk could have done the same thing; and as regarded legitimate mining, nothing but losses were made; and, as the report stated, the directors, thus disappointed in the results of every undertaking entered into in the colony of New South Wales, have reluctantly abandoned their hopes of success in that quarter, and have instructed Mr. Spencer to dispose of all machinery not required for operations elsewhere. They were told at the last meeting, that instructions were sent out to Victoria to close the establishment there; however, there appeared some difficulty in purchasing the property from the Government, which was now in the hands of the company, and a portion was re-sold in allotments, which he (Lord Churchill) considered a judicious arrangement, and the question was whether they should at once wind-up. He had heard from various sources, that gold had been discovered in the quartz, and he would suggest that they should altogether abandon of mining, and only carry on the operation of crushing quartz for other parties. He did not say it would answer, but thought it worthy of consideration, and should, therefore, support the adoption of the report.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, in answer to questions by shareholders, said Mr. Comer had in 1851, and the prior for which he was engaged, three years, terminated in May last, and instructions were sent out last November twelfth, that his services would be dispensed with; but Mr. Spencer was sent out, armed with full authority of the directors, to carry on the operations of the company. They had the greatest confidence in Mr. Spencer, and hoped, in modifying the course proposed by the directors, it would eventually turn out to the advantage of the shareholders. It was intended to confine future operations strictly to crushing quartz for other parties, the same as a miller in this country would grind corn for the farmer; but whether Mr. Spencer would have sufficient money, he was not quite sure, although they did not think another call would be necessary.

Mr. GEORGE: Suppose we proceed, would you advise making another call? Mr. TAYLOR: We do not urge you to go on, and for our own personal comfort we would prefer at once winding-up. We have put the matter as clearly as possible before you, and do not wish to delude you, by saying we have plenty of money, and shall not require another call. There was no doubt that Mr. Spencer felt that if he got rid of Mr. Comer at the time he was in correspondence with the Government, and that correspondence was carried on in the most able manner, that they would not have succeeded in getting for 210l. the property for which the Government asked 1000l.

Lord Churchill wished to know, if they adopted the proposal of trying the experiment, the directors would guarantee that another call of 2s. 6d. per share (10,000l.) would be sufficient?

The CHAIRMAN said they did not intend to make a call of 2s. 6d., without calling the shareholders together, and take their opinion upon the subject. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., observed that last year every effort was made to reduce the expenses. The first thing they did was to reduce their own salaries from 400l. to 200l. a year (hear); and they would now reduce them to 100l., or nothing; for it should never be said that they carried on any concern merely for the purpose of making money. He had been advised by the directors to go on, as the market price of the shares was now only from 1s. 9d. to 2s.; and he asked them to wait two or three months, to hear the result of Mr. Spencer's operations. He believed quartz crushing could be made very profitable, but it must be by individual management; and the question was whether they could make Mr. Spencer as one of themselves. (Hear.) He (Mr. John Taylor) agreed with his brother, that if they studied their own convenience, they would at once wind the company up; but, as he had before stated, numbers were in favour of going on.

Mr. TAYLOR, one of the members of the committee of investigation, detailed at considerable length the mismanagement of the company, and complained that Mr. Comer had 10,000l. sent over, at his request, for the special purpose of purchasing tin, but had only expended a small sum in tin, and appropriated the remainder to other purposes. Mr. HADWORTH said the question before the meeting was the adoption or non-adoption of the report, and from which the last speaker appeared to have led them away. Unquestionably errors had been committed; but then they must consider the position of the directors. Those gentlemen came forward at the time of the rage for gold mining, and they were largely deceived, and although the capital was now almost divided down to nothing, there was still a chance, although only a chance, of resuscitating the company. There were three propositions submitted to the shareholders—firstly, to take immediate steps for winding-up the company; secondly, to carry on fresh operations in Victoria, which would probably involve the calling up of a further moderate amount of capital, should the funds now in the colony not prove adequate, a course he (Mr. Hadworth) would be sorry to see adopted, with the scanty resources now in possession of the directors; and, thirdly, what he considered a middle course, to wait the report of Mr. Spencer, as to the desirability of resuming operations in Victoria, before coming to a definite conclusion. And what would be more reasonable? The directors had taken a large interest in the company, and he considered their best exertions would be used for the general benefit of the proprietors. (Hear.) The point now before them was the adoption of the report.

The CHAIRMAN said, in the event of the report being adopted, he had another resolution to propose, authorising them to proceed, with the understanding that a meeting of the proprietors should be called upon the receipt of the report from Mr. Spencer. The report of the directors and managers was then received and adopted. The CHAIRMAN then proposed the following resolution: "That, with respect to the future proceedings of the company, the suggestion of the directors, 'To await the expected report of Mr. Spencer, as to the desirability of resuming operations in Victoria, before coming to any definite conclusion,' be adopted, with the understanding that a meeting of the proprietors will be convened so soon as the requisite information shall have been received from Mr. Spencer."

Mr. GEORGE said they were recommended to make another trial; but when he read their proceedings hereto, he had no confidence for the future. They had been promised from time to time that favourable results might be expected from different operations; but it was only necessary to refer to the conduct of Mr. Comer, who drew upon the directors for a particular purpose—the purchase of tin—and then sent them to defiance, and used the money as he pleased; and at the present time they did not know how much money he had in hand. Even at this present moment he was drawing upon the directors, and if he does draw bills they are obliged to four them. He (Mr. George) was convinced, that unless they made up their mind to stop, the best course would be to at once come to a resolution to wind up, as they might depend on the directors for nothing but their own pockets and the shareholders. He would, therefore, move an amendment, "That instructions be given to the directors to wind-up the affairs of the company with all convenient speed." Mr. BARNES said, if he stood alone, he would second the amendment. If the company were not wound-up, they might depend upon having another call of 2s. 6d. to pay, and the price of the shares, upon which last year 2s. 6d. was paid, was now 1s. 9d. (Hear.)

Mr. BARNES reminded them that they were entering upon another business, which was a profitable one, altogether different from mining. The CHAIRMAN first put the amendment, which he declared lost, and the original motion was then carried. Mr. PROCTOR said, that as they were much indebted to Lord A. Spencer Churchill for the trouble he had taken in investigating the affairs of the company, he would move that the expenses be paid (not exceeding 500l.) out of the funds of the company. The resolution was seconded, and after a lengthened discussion, and being put to the meeting, was carried.

After half the proprietors had retired, probably from an impression that the principal business was concluded, Mr. BARNES demanded a poll, which was seconded by Mr. FAWCETT, upon the ground that it was a bad precedent to pay such expenses, Tuesday, April 8, was appointed for that purpose.

Mr. JOHN MACDONNELL and Mr. CHARLES MORRIS, the two directors who retired by ballot, were re-elected, as also Mr. W. HENDERSON as auditor; and ten guineas each to the two auditors for their services for the past year.

Mr. Wm. Austin Hart, the company's secretary, and Mr. Thomas Barnes, the company's accountant, were appointed to superintend and conduct the ballot; and Messrs. Hart and Barnes were then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Strand, on Monday, Mr. R. F. DAVIS in the chair.

Mr. E. WALFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and was asked to read the special report of the directors, issued for the occasion, but on the suggestion of a shareholder, it was taken as read.

This special report states that the meeting was called at the desire of a considerable number of shareholders, but that the directors, had they consulted their own inclinations, would have delayed calling an extraordinary general meeting until advice from the colony had placed them in a position to report positively on the Carlton Mine, and finally on the Tungkillio. When the last annual meeting was held, Mr. Comer was engaged at Tungkillio in driving the 60, from Masterman's shaft, under the direction of the directors, and intended to sink either the shaft or winze to the 60. The shareholders were then informed that the directors had sent out to Mr. Comer, enjoining him to confine his operations to proving the mine on Baker's lode, and to continue sinking below the 65; but should it be the unanimous opinion of the board were prepared to abide by their decision. In consequence of the delay in the ground at Masterman's shaft, Mr. Comer was down to the 67 in these instructions reached him. On November 3, 1855, he replied that the shaft stopped 7 fms. below the 60, and they had commenced to drive south to open out the lode, which he expected to meet in 2 or 3 fms. in the end. Should it prove poor, the pitwork would be left, and the works suspended for further inquiries; but should it cut rich and return over to pay costs, then they would work the cross-out in the 50, and the end in the 60, were stopped, and it was proposed that each of the month suspending operations at Tungkillio, except getting to surface, should be made up for raising. The men were employed stopping. They were to get 12 tons of an average produce of 25 to 30 per cent., which would be a good margin for profit, and had arranged to ship 25 tons, and were preparing for a further shipment of about 50 tons. The board can add nothing to this to carry assurance to the shareholders that no more money would be spent at Tungkillio than was consistent with the matter felt it necessary to test the mine. In the special report presented to the shareholders in June, 1855, it was stated that the colonial directors refused offers of 21. 10s. per acre for their property at Allen's Creek. Six months later, at the annual meeting, they were informed that 103 acres had been sold for 21. 10s. per acre, and the board were led to express a hope that the entire acreage would

eventually fetch the same price. This hope bids fair to be realised; several other sections, amounting in all to 655 acres, having realised that price up to date: 103 acres, for which 50s. were refused in April, were sold in the September following at 31. per acre; a half acre, upon which 5000l. was refused in April, at the same time, was sold also in September for 6000l. Such being the case, the directors believe the agents have exercised sound discretion in declining the offer of 50s. per acre for any further quantity of this property. A brief outline was given in the annual report of the Carlton Mine, near Mount Remarkable, purchased by the company in the course of the previous year, the merits of which they now believe were then very much under-estimated, a view in which they are confirmed by a variety of independent sources. It is a mine which will require comparatively little money for its first development. The agents have received strict injunctions to proceed in the most economical way, simply following the indications from the surface. From late advices, it is expected that Mr. Comer, who fully concurs in these views, will have moved finally up to the Carlton Mine about Christmas last; he was in receipt of boilers and other necessary stores early in November, and the first credits for money to enable him to commence operations at the Carlton Mine. Alluding to the financial position of the company, the report states that when the present board came into office, in 1851, they found it at the lowest ebb, both here and in the colony. The debts of the company were about 50,000l., and the bankers declined to make further advances to the company, or cash its bills in the colony. Hence, for all transactions since that date, the directors have been obliged to render themselves personally responsible, and it was only by a large issue of loan notes, joined to great exertions on the part of the board, that the affairs of the company were kept in order. The loan notes have since been gradually reduced, and now only amount to 1110l. The call of 1l. per share, made in 1851, discharged a portion of their liabilities, the balance of which was liquidated by a further call of 1l. in 1853; and the two last calls, 10s. each, have been appropriated to paying off the balance of loan notes, carrying on the resumed workings at Tungkillio, and in the purchase and making provisions for testing the Carlton Mine. Without the sines of war nothing can be done; and the board trust that if the last call be fully and promptly paid up, there will be in hand adequate funds to test the Carlton Mine, adhering to their expressed determination to enter upon no further matter without consulting the shareholders.

The following are abstracts of the receipts and payments of the company in London from June 14, 1855, to March 8, 1856:—

Balance last audit	£1297 8 5
Calls received (6th)	8202 0 0
" (7th)	3379 0 0
Interest and transfer fees	68 4 3
Temporary loan (see contra)	4509 0 0
Loan repaid (see contra)	2900 0 0
	£19,446 12 8
Bills payable	£1762 2 8
Less unpaid (see contra)	1110 0 0
Temporary loan (see contra)	4509 0 0
Interest to bankers and others	430 0 0
Materials for colony	559 5 3
Office expenses and fees on Charter	619 11 8
Loan to bankers (see contra)	2000 0 0
Colonial draft	1611 13 4
	19,919 17 1

Balance at bankers and petty cash	£ 395 15 7
Abstract of colonial expenditure from March 17, 1855, to Nov. 13, 1855:—	
Amount at agent's debit	£1918 3 1
Drafts on England	2411 13 4
Sales of land	378 8 9
Rent, stores, and interest	574 1 3
	£ 8312 6 5
Stores and materials	1138 7 9
Labor, salaries, carriage, charges, &c.	3361 10 0
Balance at Carlton Mine (see contra)	3500 0 0
Balance to debit of agent, Nov. 13	621 19 2
	£ 8312 6 5

The statement of assets and liabilities shows a balance in favour of the company of 5384l. 15s. 7d., independent of 2210l. 11s. 3d., due on sale of land at Allen's Creek 20,000 acres of land at Tungkillio, 517 acres at Carlton, 322 acres at Carlton Mine, and 1/2 acre at Port Augusta.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had a few remarks to make relative to it. The meeting was called at the request of several shareholders who had been to the office, and who were of opinion that it should be convened. In the report which lay on the table, the directors had set before them, as fully as possible, the present position of the company, and if any gentleman required further information, it would afford him great pleasure to give the fullest in his power. It would be recollected that at the last annual meeting it was stated that Mr. Comer had sunk to the 60 fm. level, and that positive instructions were sent out to him not to go beyond the 65 fm. level. Owing, however, to the delays incidental at an inoperable from so great a distance, the despatches did not reach him until he had sunk 7 fms. below the 60 fm. level. It was an open question whether the sinking should be continued or not, and there were, and are still, parties of considerable authority who considered that it was right to go deeper. The board, however, thought that they should not go beyond the 65, but when Mr. Comer received the instructions from home he was driving on the 67, and expected to test the mine; they had, therefore, no help for it, but they would be in a position long before the next annual meeting to place before the shareholders such information as would enable them finally and decidedly to arrive at a conclusion as to the worth of the Tungkillio Mine. He (the Chairman) was glad to see that Capt. John Hitchens was present, and would be happy to give not only a practical, but a straightforward opinion as to the merits of their property. He believed that Capt. Hitchens had but one disqualification, if he might use the term, and that was he had been too long in the colony. With regard to Allen's Creek, they were getting good prices for their land. When cash was required for the prosecution of the Carlton Mine, they did not send out the money until they had first ascertained that there was more confidence on the part of the shareholders than there appeared to be at the meeting held in May last, after which it was sent out to Mr. Comer. It must be remembered that, to prosecute the undertaking, it was necessary in the colonies to have both credit and money. Their usual course was to promise the money, and send it out at the latest possible moment. By the adoption of this course they were obliged to give their security, and the directors of the bank in the colonies cashed their bills. They had husbanded their resources, and had worked throughout with the greatest economy. When they were compelled to make calls, they invariably made them as light as possible, and did not press until the last moment. He was aware that the shareholders had very heavy burdens to bear, but they had pressed on them all alike. At present Mr. Comer had the money to go on with, but the credits of the company were coming due, and hence arose the necessity of making the last call. On reference to the financial statement appended to the report, he could only say that it had been made as plain as possible, and that he believed they had also given a statement of liabilities and assets from which it would be seen that the assets exceeded the liabilities by between 8000l. and 9000l., and he believed they were sufficient to test the Carlton Mine. If it proved to be what they had every reason to expect, the money would not be spent in vain; but if, on the other hand, it proved, like too many Australian gold concerns had done, utterly worthless, the directors would come to them and say, "Gentlemen, here are 20,000 acres; what are we to do with them?" When they came into office their affairs were in a disorganised state, and the directors were obliged, as a matter, to make up the spectacles of other people, and were, therefore, compelled to make the shareholders, and make two calls of 10s. each, to meet the claims which had and were accruing. With respect to the Carlton Mine, it had been spoken of by every one in the highest possible manner. He had recently come across a person, a practical miner, from Cornwall, who had been to the diggings, had made a little money, and returned to England. While in the colony he went to Mr. White, from whom they had purchased the mine, and offered to take it, but Mr. White was not in a position to let it. When he (the Chairman) told this person that he had the Carlton Mine, he replied, "Then you have the best in the colony next to the Burril lode." If this man were willing to spend his little all to work this mine, what should not capitalists do to test its character. They might be deceived, but they had every reason to believe that success would crown their efforts, and must repeat what they had stated in the report—that it was the firm determination of the directors to do nothing whatever without first taking the opinion of the shareholders. In conclusion, he begged to move the reception of the report.

Mr. COXHEAD, at considerable length, entered into an analysis of the management of the company, and pronouncing the Chairman's speech a running commentary on the report, he said that he had spent in eleven years 140,000l., and only produced 1800l. worth of ore. He could tell those who reposed confidence in Mr. Hitchens that he had been at the trouble of dissecting his report, and in that it was stated, in reference to Tungkillio, the mine they were working, that, on the whole, it was unworthy the character given it, and alluded to a discovery which had turned out to be a hoax. Thus their 400,000l. had been spent on mere phantoms, and he would recommend them at once to wind up the concern. When the company was first constituted, they believed they had nothing to do but to go and sweep up the ore, and began spending it, by which they had wasted a large sum of 17,000l. In hand they had laid out 24,994l. In all the reports there were told they had 20,000 acres, and the question was, what could be done with them? It was very natural, when money was laid out to expect a fair return for the investment. Now, supposing this land to cost 1l. per acre, could they get 5 per cent. interest on it? That was the point, and he had no hesitation in saying they could not, but that they might get the whole rent as pasture land at 2s. per acre a year, out of which they would have to pay heavy interest on their liabilities. It was pretty well known that land only improved in value as it approaches towns and civilisation. This being the case, they could have no objection to the Burril lode, which was a considerable distance from Adelaide, and it ought, therefore, to be made use of to give them some return for the large sums which had been expended. To produce 1800l. worth of ore, it had cost 6200l. for stores, 58,000l. for wages, 4000l. for cartage, and the colonial expenses of the local committee were 17,864l.; altogether, they had received 141,600l., and had expended 139,740l.

Mr. ANDERSON considered Mr. Coxhead was not using fair data upon which to engage his charges, by taking an average of ten years before the present directors came into office.

A SHAREHOLDER said their only object was to ascertain what had been done with their money.

Mr. COXHEAD remarked, that they had sustained a loss of 8000l. per annum. Yet they were told, that if everything went wrong, they had 20,000 acres of land; but he would ask if there were the remotest probability of getting a dividend out of it, so long as they lived? They were told that they were getting splendid value for their land at Allen's Creek; but he thought otherwise. They paid 2s. for what they had been offered 21. 10s., and had subsequently accepted 3s. per acre. The 1511 acres at Allen's Creek, which were sold for 21. 10s. per acre, all going, and the other blocks of land would be dribbled away in the same way; and it was better, under the circumstances, that things should be brought to an end. They had spent 77. per share, but would not, as far as he was concerned, spend the 13l. more, which was liable to be called up. If they had 20,000 acres, stock and block, let them realise it, and they would then have some chance of a dividend of 1l. or 1l. 5s. He would have nothing to do with the new mine near Mount Remarkable, because he found the names of some parties who, a few years ago, were dabbling in land.

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Coxhead to name the land jobbers who were connected with them.

Mr. COXHEAD would not mention names. (No, no.) He had a right to make the remark in a general way.

The CHAIRMAN had consulted his brother directors, individually and severally, on the point, and they had no hesitation in saying that whoever accused them of land jobbing was uttering a downright falsehood.

Mr. COXHEAD did not allude to anybody in the room, but to parties in Australia. His impression was that the time had come for them to make a stand. The directors were likely to have in their possession 10,000l., and he considered that their hands ought to be tied to the expenditure of a certain sum of money. If they found diamonds, copper, or anything else, they should not be permitted to go beyond a given point, and he would, therefore, move that a committee of three shareholders be appointed to act in concert with the board of directors to take such measures as may be deemed necessary.

necessary to dissolve the company. According to their Deed of Settlement, they must obtain the consent of at least three-fourths of the shareholders, to do which the directors should send to the body and solicit the assent or dissent from the resolution. He would say they were all rowing in the same boat, whether they paid 7l. or 7s. each, for himself, he would say, if the Chairman would accept his shares he would freely give them up for the last call, which he was determined not to pay.

Mr. ANDERSON said, if Mr. Coxhead was in earnest he would be happy to relieve him of his responsibility, and give him a cheque for the amount.

Mr. COXHEAD having consented, a cheque was drawn for the amount.

Mr. PARSONS urged on the meeting the necessity of restricting the power of the directors, as did also Mr. Anderson, Mr. Field, and Mr. Taylor.

Mr. JEFFREY said, he knew Mr. Forster intimately, and could, unhesitatingly as he was no miner. It was his opinion that if they had not made the purchase of the Carlton Mine they would not be in the position they were.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the amount of Mr. Forster's fixed salary?

The CHAIRMAN replied 550l. per annum. In answer to the various speakers, he (the Chairman) observed that Mr. Coxhead had entered rather freely into the affairs of the company; but he was not going to follow him through a series of years, which had nothing to do with their management. As to the charge of land jobbing, if the honourable proprietors knew that there was a land jobber amongst them, he ought to enlighten them on the subject. With regard to the agents, Mr. Forster, it was his certain knowledge, could, if disposed to change, get a better berth. It was true Mr. Forster was not a copper miner, but he was second to no man in other branches, whilst Mr. Davenport held a very high position in the colony. Fault had been found with their office expenses, but it had been forgotten that the item 689l., for nine months, included the fees for the charter, which were over 200l. He firmly believed that there was not an office in London conducted on more economical principles than theirs. With regard to the call, they could not expect that they would put their names to acceptances without protecting themselves. At one time the directors had pledged their personal credit to the extent of 20,000l., and they were liable for that credit becoming due. After the last meeting they had told the agents that that was the last money they would receive, and sent the credit to the extent they had to meet. They had, throughout, acted in the most explicit way, and would continue to do so. He could tell them, in the name of the directors, that there was no occasion to pay any resolution to tie their hands, as any resolution proposed could do no more than they had already done. If the shareholders were displeased with the board, they should take the proper steps to mark their displeasure; but any resolution binding them to such and such a course would be taken as a want of confidence.

After some further discussion, it was agreed by the Chairman and directors that resolution to the effect would not be objectionable; that the report be received and adopted, and that the directors be requested to restrict the expenses to the amount due on March 1; and that before any further expenditure be incurred, or call made the proprietors shall be called together, agreeable to the language contained in the report; to take into consideration the state of the company's affairs, and, if deemed desirable, to dissolve it.

The above having been put to the chair was unanimously adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, Throgmorton-street, on Thursday, Mr. Alderman CARTER in the chair.

Mr. DINELEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, the first business would be to read the report of the committee of consultation, who had been acting with the directors of the company; and after some formal business it would be proposed to adjourn the meeting to the 20th of May next for the receipt of the financial statement and report of the directors.

Mr. DINELEY then read the following report of the committee of consultation:—

As the period has arrived for again calling the shareholders together, and when it is necessary to elect an organised board of directors, the committee of consultation appointed on June 10, 1854, desiring it right, before June 20, 1854, recommending the shareholders to be called together, to lay before the shareholders a brief outline of the most important matters connected with the company's operations on which, since the period of their appointment, they have been engaged, and to state the present position of the company's affairs in California.

Attention must be called to the following facts:—That at the meeting above referred to, it was shown that the paid-up capital of the company had been exhausted, and that bills to a considerable amount in excess had been drawn on the company, and to necessitate the payment thereof, the directors, the whole of the company's machinery and property at the mines had been mortgaged, and that the affairs of the company were in a most critical state; and for the purpose of averting the ruin which the company was threatened, it was proposed to raise a sum of 7500l., and to dispatch an agent to California, with authority to obtain a report from Mr. J. A. Phillips, on the value of the Mary Harrison Mine, and in the event of his recommending the continued working thereof, then for the agent to redeem the property, and carry on the company's operations thereon. That the endeavours to raise such sum were unsuccessful, the shareholders generally refusing to subscribe; but the directors, and a committee, aided by a few influential gentlemen, raised the sum of 3248l., with a credit for which sum they dispatched Mr. Waddell.

The shareholders must also be reminded that the report of Mr. Phillips being of a very favourable nature, they were called together on Dec. 18, 1854, when a report was laid before them, and the directors were empowered to raise the sum of 20,000l., on debentures, to clear of all debts against the company, and to provide the necessary funds for carrying out Mr. Phillips's suggestions, and to fully develop the property.

That a sufficient sum not having been raised by this means for the purpose of the directors, and the committee set about to effect an arrangement with the other parties asserting debt against the company; and the original holders of the Mary Harrison Mine having consented to this country, bringing with them powers on behalf of the greater portion of the creditors, authorising them to compound their demands; after a protracted negotiation a settlement was made, whereby the property, machinery, buildings, plant, &c., at Maxwell's Creek, were released and made over, and freed from debts and claims of such several parties; and in July last a new lease of the Mary Harrison Mine was granted to the company for 10 years, from October last, at a reduced royalty of 4s. per ton of ore, as against the former lease, which was 8s. per ton, and a further reduction of 2s. per ton, as under the former lease. There remained, then, but a few outstanding claims in California, and to meet those a sum of money was remitted to Mr. Waddell, to enable him to compound with the parties on similar terms to those which had been accepted by the large body of creditors.

The various deeds and releases were at once forwarded to Mr. Waddell, to get registered and perfected in California, together with cash credits, to enable him to recommence operations as soon as the unsettled claims were disposed of, and he was put into full possession of the property, free from any claim. The deeds referred to, when received by him, were duly perfected, and possession of the buildings and machinery were given to him at once, but for a time the entry on the mine was withheld from him. However, at the close of the month of October last, possession of the Mary Harrison Mine was given to him under the new lease, and he thereupon forthwith took steps to complete the necessary roads, and to work the mine in the most beneficial manner, and obtained the necessary stamps and other castings for the new system of machinery, as well as horses, wagons, and necessary tools and implements, likewise a full supply of fuel for the whole of the mine, besides procuring the establishment with every requisite for working for six months. A considerable time has necessarily been consumed in making arrangements, putting up the new machinery, and doing the requisite works at the mine, to enable a supply of quartz to be got out; but it is satisfactory to be able to state that Mr. Waddell has made a trial, crushing with a battery of eight stamps, and that in a very short time he will be in a situation to continue crushing with 12 additional stamps, and also that the ore taken out of the mine looks very promising, and that the vein is improving in quality and thickness the deeper it is worked.

The committee abstain from entering minutely into the monetary position of the company, and other matters which will be fully treated on in a report which will be presented by the directors on May 20 next, to which time it is proposed to adjourn the meeting; but having drawn attention to the above facts, the committee have the gratification of stating that the debts and claims have been compromised at less than half what was originally contemplated; that they have furnished Mr. Waddell with the amount he estimated to accomplish the works for, and prove the profitability of the undertaking, and an excess of 5000l., and at the date of his last advices the chief portions of such funds remained undrawn.

As a source of pleasure to the committee to be able to report that after a period of great anxiety they consider the company's operations established on a satisfactory basis, and they have every reason to hope that through the good management and untiring exertions of Mr. Waddell, and the reputed value of the mine, a satisfactory issue will in a short time be obtained. And, in conclusion, the committee take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Waddell, and the great ability and energy displayed by him for the interests of the company, under the very arduous and trying circumstances in which he has been in California.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard the report, which was a full, plain, and unvarnished statement of the position of the company's affairs, and he could indorse every word that had been uttered. They had now the elements of success; and, therefore, he had no objection to Mr. Waddell's exertions, and he had the expense they expected. Mr. Waddell had obtained the services of a first-rate engineer, and he (the Chairman) was very sanguine of success, and hoped shortly to arrive at the goal of their ambition—that the undertaking would yet prove beneficial to all. (Hear.) The directors had had a long and tiresome duty to perform; their hopes were raised by one letter, and depressed by the next, but he now hoped they would eventually succeed in making a profit; and from the report of Mr. Waddell, he did not think the time was far distant when their hopes would be realised. (Cheers.) He felt deeply indebted to the committee of consultation, for the valuable services they had rendered from them, as through death and other causes he had been almost left alone; and he must again repeat, that in a few months he believed the produce would be gratifying to them all. Mr. Waddell had determined to abandon the old machinery, and erect stamps, and from which the produce had been progressive. The first was almost a failure, whilst the last gave a clear gain of 28 to the ton, so that they might consider there was very little doubt as to the ultimate result. Mr. Toy, the engineer, was in attendance, and would answer any question; and he (the Chairman) had nothing to add but to move that the report of the committee of consultation be approved and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed that Messrs. M. Greenway, E. C. Brown, J. Spark, G. Roberts, and F. T. Wilson, be appointed directors, and empowered, if necessary, to sell the 2542 unissued shares for the best price they could get.—Mr. BURTON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. SPARK proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and committee of consultation, for the trouble they had taken on behalf of the general body of shareholders, and the liberal manner in which they had assisted the company, by making advances to save the property.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, and it was through the kindness of the committee of consultation that the company had arrived at its present position.

The Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND returned thanks on behalf of the committee of consultation.







[illegible]



## THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

I am glad to say that there is no further falling off in the demand, and although the preliminary meeting of the trade is so near, there are some orders given out. If the necessity had not existed for it, I have no doubt but that all buyers would hold off till the end of the month, especially as there has been so much talk about a reduction.

Pig-iron is increasing in stock, and it may be said that fewer sales have been made during the last fortnight than has ever been the case at this time of the year. It must be borne in mind that South Staffordshire never produced so many pigs as it now does; and it was owing to the extraordinary foundry trade that stocks of pig-iron have not increased to a great extent. The malleable iron-works have also increased the powers of production very considerably since 1853; but, at this moment, several large establishments are not in operation. The Crook Hay, Phoenix, Old Dudley Port, Oak Farm, Hart's Hill, and some smaller iron-works, have been at a stand since the first half of last year, and they were capable of using up 1200 tons of pig-iron weekly; this is a considerable per centage upon the make of the district.

As I told you last week, the foundry trade has considerably fallen off, as well as other hardware trades, which used up both pig and wrought-iron. There appears to be a very strong feeling against reducing prices amongst some of the most influential members of the trade; and it is urged that it would be far better policy to try the effect of maintaining prices for Midsummer quarter than make any alteration. It is certain that pig-iron, coal, and labour, must be reduced before it is possible to lower the price of bars. I think it would be far better to maintain present rates, if possible, for a time, although I am aware how hard it is, when underselling to the extent of 17 per ton is going on. The marked iron houses have only to let such madness alone for a few weeks or months, and one of the following things will happen:—Either from an increased demand these needy houses can with ease improve their price; or, if orders continue scarce, the price they sell at will be the means of closing their establishments. On the whole, the trade looks rather better, though still it is far from being in so good a state as it was at any time during the past year.

You will be sorry to hear of the death of a member of one of our oldest and most extensive firms, Mr. John Williams, of the Friary, Handsworth, which took place on Tuesday. There is but one feeling expressed—that of the greatest regret at the occurrence. He was hospitable and kind to all, and no man had a higher sense of honour in his dealings. His loss is felt severely by his friends, and his memory will be cherished by many who have known his kindness.—IRONMASTER.—*Worcester Journal*, of this day.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—The following weekly report, to March 17, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, and machinery, known to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

**NEW ORDERS.**  
30,000 tons rails, 1440 tons fishes, and 8175 tons patent chairs, for the East Indian Railway Company.  
2600 tons rails, and 800 tons chairs, for South Staffordshire Railway Company.  
Rails, chairs, &c., for an extension of the East Lancashire Railway.  
Other quantities of railway chairs for purchasers in London and Manchester.  
A very large new gas holder for the York Gas Company, to cost from 8000l. to 10,000l.  
A large engine for an iron rolling mill. A large boring and turning lathe.  
A moulding table. A Cornish or multibore boiler for London.  
A large new hot-water apparatus for the county gaol, Wexford.  
A steam-engine, of 50-horse power, for Dublin.  
A steam pumping engine, with boiler, for Wales.  
**PROSPECTIVE ORDERS.**  
New railways for France and Switzerland.  
Water-pipes for Neath. Gas-pipes for Trarnere.

**BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.**—(From a Correspondent).—So much misconception appears to prevail regarding the causes of boiler explosions, that I am induced to offer a few remarks upon them, with a view of accounting for their origin in accordance with scientific principles. It appears to be assumed by many that they are caused by the decomposition of water at a high temperature. Water, however, either in its fluid or aqueous condition, is not capable of being decomposed by the mere application of heat; there must be present some substance possessing a strong affinity for the oxygen forming its most abundant constituent. Such a substance is iron at a red heat; and, in fact, it is a process sometimes employed in the laboratory for the obtaining of hydrogen to pass the vapour of water slowly through heated iron filings packed in a tube. The oxygen of the vapour converts the iron into rust, and the hydrogen is set free. Assuming this to be the principle of action, the laws of chemistry tell us that for every pound weight of hydrogen produced by the decomposition of steam, no less than 19 lbs. weight of iron are required to be converted into rust. Even supposing (which is manifestly absurd) that so great an amount of chemical action could have taken place in the boiler, there would be still wanting the absolute requisite for explosion—an admixture with atmospheric air; for it must be borne in mind that hydrogen alone, or in contact with steam, is perfectly harmless. The only result of this action, therefore, would be the gradual—not sudden—evolution of hydrogen, which, mixing with the steam, would escape through the engine or safety valve. True it is, that a small amount of air is thrown into the boiler by the feed-pump, but so trivial that it may be safely left out of our calculation. It is to the mechanical action of steam alone that these disastrous results are to be ascribed. A boiler is allowed to become partially void, the plates above the water line exposed to the immediate action of the fire becoming red hot; water is now forced in by the feed-pump, and on approaching the intensely heated plates is thrown into a state well known to scientific men as the "spheroidal condition" of fluids. In this condition the water, as may be exemplified by the familiar process adopted by laundresses for testing the heat of their irons, rolls upon the surface of the heated metal, being prevented from coming in contact by a cushion of vapour; and during the continuance of such condition is undergoing a slow process of evaporation. So soon, however, as the plates become cooled down below the degree necessary for maintaining the "spheroidal condition," the water coming into real contact with them, flashes instantaneously into steam, and the safety-valve being unable to allow of its escape with sufficient rapidity, the bursting of the boiler is the inevitable result. Those who may be disposed to make the following simple experiment will be convinced of the correctness of this reasoning:—Let a small boiler of 5 or 6 cubic inches be constructed, with a large safety-valve for the lid, and heated by an argand burner, or any other convenient source of heat, until the bottom and sides are red hot. On raising the lid and pouring the water into it, no immediate explosion will ensue, nor yet for a short space of time after the source of heat is removed; but the instant the vessel has so far fallen in temperature as to admit of real contact taking place between it and the water, a violent explosion ensues, forcing a quantity of steam and water through the lid, without the provision of which the miniature boiler would be shattered. It is, therefore, to the property known to scientific men as the spheroidal condition of fluids and its consequences, and not to the decomposition of water into gases, that such explosions are to be referred.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular of to-day, remarks:—"The market for mining shares during the week has been very inactive, with evident weakness; in fact, the prospects of peace, and the cherished hopes of increased business consequent thereon, are doomed, up to this period, to the saddest disappointment. Not only have transactions not increased in number and amount, and prices advanced in accordance with the popular belief, but, on the contrary, our exchanges are empty, both of buyers and sellers, and the tone of the very limited market existing betrays the greatest depression, with the total absence of money gains; this is demonstrated in the decline in market value of several of our best dividend and sound progressive companies during the past and preceding two or three weeks—viz., South Frances, from 365 to 300 shares; Basset, 400 to 370 to 375, now 400 only, although a new lode, worth 40l. per fm., has during the week been announced. North Basset and West Basset have both fallen in current value, although the returns and prospects are reported to be equally good, if not advancing, the former from 45 to 46, to 38 and 39; and the latter, from 38 to 34 and 35; Sorridge Consols, from 6, with a few fluctuations up and down, have settled at 2½ to 3; Alfred Consols, from 20 to 12, now 11½ to 15; Botolph, 25 to 24, to 190 to 200; Gonamena, 29 to 30, to 23 to 24; East Rose, 75 to 55; Carnwath, 20, to 10s.; Bolling Well, notwithstanding improved prospects, 15 to 12½; whilst Leland Consols, 6½; Balmcon Consols, 5½; Great Fortune, 4 to 9; Grenville, 32, 6d.; West Grenville, 10s.; South Condorow, 15s.; Great Wheel Alfred, 2½ to 2½; Mill Pool, 4½; St. Day United, 32s. 6d.; North Wheel Busy, 8½; are all but neglected, yet the prospects are equally good, if not better, than when the prices ranged at double, and, in some instances, treble, the present quotations. Other sound progressive companies are much neglected likewise, and the public would do well to embrace the present opportunity to purchase therein, as in a month or two, with peace and fine weather, the present gloomy atmosphere must change into a more ethereal and animated horizon, stimulating the public to action instead of inactivity, as now prevailing, when in all probability the prices of the mines alluded to will far more rapidly advance than they have fallen. Condorow, 140; Buller and Basset, 5; North Croft, 11; South Croft, 6; Wrey, 10½ to 11; East Buller, 6½; South Buller and West Pensthrulth, 2½; West Seaton, 300; Providence Mines, 75; Great Vor, 4½; Forest, 7½; Old Tolgas United, 300, are well worthy the attention of all who are desirous of investing in Cornish Mining adventure, with a view to dividends from profits accruing from future workings."

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 20, 1856.

COPPER.		£.	s.	d.
Sheeting and bolts	..p. lb.	—	9	1 1/2
Bottoms	..	0	1 3/4	1 1/2
Old (Exchange)	..	0	1	0 1/2
Best selected	..p. ton	129	0	0
Tough cake	..	125	0	0
File	..	125	0	0
South American	..	110	0	0

IRON.		per ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London	..	9 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	..	8 17 6
Nail rods	..	9 3 0
Stafford, in London	..	9 10 0
Bars ditto	..	9 7 6
Hoops ditto	..	10 0 0
Sheets, single	..	11 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	..	4 10 0
Refined metal, ditto	..	5 10 0
Bars, common, ditto	..	8 2 6
Citto, railway, ditto	..	8 6 0
Citto, S.W., in London	..	13 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	..	3 10 0
Citto, in Tyne and Tees	..	3 11 0
Ditto, forge	..	3 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig	..	4 15 0
Welsh Forge Pig	..	3 15 0

LEAD.		per ton.
English Pig	..	26 0 0
Ditto sheet	..	27 0 0
Ditto red lead	..	26 10 0
Ditto white	..	27 10 0
Ditto patent shot	..	27 10 0
Spanish, in bond	..	24 10 0
American	..	none.

FOREIGN STEEL.		per ton.
Swedish, in kegs	..	19 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	..	21 0 0
English, Spring	..	19 0 0

BRASS (sheets) ..p. lb.		12½d.
Wire	..	11½d.
QUICKSILVER ..p. lb.		1s. 9d.
Foreign	..	23 10 0
To arrive	..	23 10 0

SILVER.		per ton.
In sheets	..	31 0 0
English, blocks	..	129 0 0
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	..	130 0 0
Ditto, Refined	..	135 0 0
Banca	..	129 0 0
Straits	..	129 0 0

TIN-PLATES.		per ton.
IC Charcoal, 1st quality	..	1 16 6
IX Ditto 1st quality	..	2 2 6
IX Ditto 2d quality	..	1 14 6
IX Ditto 3d quality	..	2 2 0
IX Ditto 4th quality	..	1 10 6
IX Ditto	..	1 16 6
Canada, plates	..p. ton	— 14 10 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	..	—

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING ..p. lb.		11½d.
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	..	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-Jamming	..	9 0 0
Surface Ralls, p. ton	..	9 0 0
Stirling's Patent	..	5 5 0
Toughened Pigs	..	4 0 0
Ditto	..	4 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs	..	— 7 0 0
In London	..	—

MANGANESE.		per ton.
Ground	..	6 6 0
Giesse Lump	..	4 0 0
Nassau ditto	..	3 10 0

At thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 65 for Giesse, and 70 and 75 for ground.

**REMARKS.**—The question of peace or war cannot now remain long in abeyance, and Prussia being admitted to the Conference at Paris is pretty conclusive proof that peace will be declared, in which case we shall probably see an improvement in metals generally, although the quibble with America may in a degree impede trade for a time in that quarter, and the tightness of the money market operate against extensive speculation. There has been no very important changes in the value of the several commodities of our market—at least, but few have had a declining tendency, and all have stood the test of a serious crisis with remarkable steadiness. By the end of the month the decision of the European powers will be made known, and we trust to have the pleasure, in our next Journal, of publishing the good result that our market has derived from their proclamation.

**COPPER.**—Stocks still remain low, and prices appear fairly supported, without any prospect of an immediate declension.

**IRON.**—English bars continue in good demand, and although many of the ironmasters are holding for higher prices, but few transactions have taken place at an advance. Staffordshire is in much about the same position as previously reported; to effect sales, makers do not refuse to make slight concessions; the first houses, however, are more particular, and do not like to deviate in any way from last quarter day's prices. Scotch pigs have been a good deal excited, owing to considerable speculative purchases, which have principally transpired in Glasgow and Liverpool, but little confidence being placed in the article at present prices by speculators here. It was reported in the course of the week that 15,000 tons had changed hands in Liverpool. The demand has been for warrants, and as it now appears the full quantity has been obtained, it is probable prices will continue to decline. The market on 'Change to-day was dull, and prices 1s. per ton below yesterday's quotation; the closing price is 68s. 6d. to 69s., warrants.

**LEAD.**—There is no alteration; the market is stationary.  
**SILVER.**—A few sales have taken place, but not above 23l. 10s. The demand is inactive. No probability of any great improvement likely to take place just now. **TIN-PLATES** are nominally the same.

**LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20.**—We have to report a better feeling in the metal market generally, orders being rather more plentiful for manufactured iron. Although the orders brought by the *Asia* were rather light than otherwise, there are indications of a good business, and, without doubt, the demand for the fall trade will be very considerable. Welsh bars are firmer; no advance in price has been established, but makers are indisposed to book orders to any considerable extent at present rates. For rails, large orders are reported as being in the market. In Staffordshire iron, underselling is still carried on by the smaller houses, whose orders are scanty; but the prevailing feeling is quite averse to entering into contracts for forward delivery, as an advance is looked forward to as a certainty. Staffordshire pig-iron is 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton dearer, on the strength of the orders reported to have reached the Staffordshire houses; and, in the event of peace being declared (which we hope may now be relied upon), it is supposed that a considerable impetus will be given to the trade, and that prices will consequently rise. Scotch Pig-iron has been in considerable demand for immediate cash settlement during the present week, owing to the calling up of warrants, as mentioned in our last report, and the price of such parcels has been advanced beyond its relative value to iron on open time; 71s. to 72s. 6d. are the rates which have been paid for warrants, for settlement on Saturday next, on which day large settlements are due. The shipments for the week are only 9682 tons, against 12,254 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 2572 tons. There is a better demand for American brands. Tin remains firm, and the demand from the Tin-plate makers continues unabated; the smelters have no immediate intention of altering prices, but if any change is made it will be upward. Tin-plates are in good request, at unaltered rates. In Lead, we can report a considerable business, with prices firmly supported, and the same remarks apply to Copper. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8l. 10s. to 8l. 12s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 34s. 6d. to 35s. per box; coke, 1C, 29s. 6d. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s. per ton.—Spelter (cake), 26l. 5s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 31l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126l. per ton; best selected ditto, 129l. per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. to 19l. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l.

**GLASGOW, MARCH 20.**—The pressure for warrants has now subsided, the "bears" having supplied themselves from the speculators at rates varying from 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d., and the market is consequently becoming quieter, with a tendency to decline. To-day we closed very heavily, and only one or two sales of makers' iron reported, at easy rates; warrants, nominally 68s. 6d. to 69s. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 72s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 70s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 67s. 6d. Shipments for the week ending March 15:—Foreign, 4394 tons; coastwise, 5378=9682 tons. In corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 4710 tons; coastwise, 7544=12,254 tons.

**MINES.**—The general tone of the market has been more healthy this week, with a greater disposition shown to purchase shares in dividend, and in good progressive mines; the business transacted, however, has not been to any large amount, nor can much be expected until after the Easter holidays. Basset, South Frances, North Basset, and West Basset, have been more in request, at better prices. Copper Hill, Buller, and Condorow sought after. For several speculative shares, such as East Tamar, Herodsfoot, Devon and Courtenay, &c., enquiries have been made. The demand for Basset was caused by a discovery in the 64 fm. level crosscut, north of Sampson's shaft, where a lode was intersected worth 30l. to 40l. per fm.; this is in the western part of the mine, going towards South Frances and Wheel Grenville. Shares in Basset left off at 390 to 400; South Frances, 330 to 340; West Caradon, 140 to 145; South Tolgas, 135 to 140; Trevelyan, 5½ to 6; Ludcott, 2½ to 2½; Great Alfred flat, at 2 to 2½; Alfred Consols, 14 to 14½, and rather more in demand; South Tamar, 6½; South Condorow, 2; West Grenville, ½ to ½; Sorridge Consols opened firmly at 3½ to 3½, but owing to a large number of shares (nearly 3000) being suddenly offered for sale, the price receded, and they left off at 3 1-16 to 3 3-16; South Carn Brea shares have been in considerable request, at 8 to 9; Devon Consols, 400 to 405; Vale of Towry,

34s. to 35s.; Grenville, 1½ to 1½. At Mary Ann meeting, a dividend of 1536l. (17. 10s. per share) was declared; the mine is looking much better, and shares considerably in demand, at 21 to 21½. At West Basset two-monthly meeting, a dividend of 3750l. (12s. 6d. per share) was declared, the mine looking well. At Trethewy meeting, a dividend of 3s. per share was declared. Llandudno has considerably improved, the lode in the 120 yard level being worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. North Robert, Devon Buller, and Tavy Consols are gradually improving. The reports from Rosewarne are still favourable, but the shares remain very flat. At Wheel Unity, there is an improvement; the lode in the shaft, 14 fathoms from surface, is worth 50l. per fm.; shares advanced to 4l.

**Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 15.**—Alfred Consols, 13½ to 14; Clifham and Wentworth, 16½; Devon Great Consols, 400; East Rose, 52½ to 55; Hawkmoor, 12s. to 13s.; Sorridge Consols, 3½ to 3½; Vale of Towry, 33s. 6d. to 35s.; West Grenville, 15s.; Wheel Edward, 4½ to 5.  
**MONDAY.**—Devon and Courtenay, 25s.; East Tamar, 3s. 6d.; East Rose, 60, 62½, 55; North Basset, 40 to 39; Sorridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½; South Condorow, 14s., 15s., 14s.; South Carn Brea, 8 to 8½; Tavy Consols, 4½ to 5; Vale of Towry, 33½; Wheel Mary Ann, 20 to 20½; Wheel Edward, 5; Yealand Consols, 4½.  
**TUESDAY.**—Buller and Basset United, 1½; Hawkmoor, 13s. to 14s.; Pendern, 14s. 6d.; Sorridge Consols, 3 1-16 to 3 1-16; West Frances, 21½ to 22½; Wheel Edward, 4 1-16 to 5.  
**WEDNESDAY.**—East Rose, 60; Gonamena, 21½, 22, 23½; Hawkmoor, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Mill Pool, 4½; North Basset, 39½, 40, 40½; Par Consols, 19; Pendern, 13s. to 13s.; South Caradon, 30s.; South Frances, 330; Sorridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3 1-16, 3 1-16, 3 1-16, 3 1-16; Vale of Towry, 34s., 35s. 6d., 35s.; West Caradon, 11s. to 130; West Damsel, 70; West Alfred, 23½ to 24½; Wheel Arthur, 9½, 9½, 10; Wheel Mary Ann, 21 to 21½; Wheel Grenville, 1½ to 1½; Wheel Unity, 4; Wheel Edward, 5, 4½, 4½.  
**THURSDAY.**—Bedford United, 9; Copper Hill, 157½; East Buller, 4½ to 5; Llandudno, 1½ to 2; North Basset, 39 to 39½; South Frances, 330 to 335; Sorridge Consols, 3 1-16 to 3 1-16; West Basset, 33½, ex div.; West Caradon, 140 to 141½; Wheel Basset, 355, 350, 355; Wheel Emma, 11; Wheel Mary Ann, 20 to 21; Wheel Zep, 3½ to 4½.

**The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:—**

**WEDNESDAY.**—Swanpool, 4½, 4½, 5, 5½; Sorridge Consols, 3 1-16; Great Hewas, 4s.; Carnwath, 4s.; South Gattas, 10s.; Bolling Well, 13 to 14; South Cudra, 4s. to 1; Sorridge and Bedford, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; South Carn Brea, 8, 8½, 9, 9½; West Collascombe, ½ to ½; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 1½; Port Bowen, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d.; Wheel Edward, 4½ to 4½; Tincroft, 4 to 4½; Vale of Towry, 1½ to 1½.

**Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—**

**MONDAY.**—North Basset, 39½ to 39½; Sorridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Vale of Towry, 34s. 6d.; Chancelorville, 9s.  
**TUESDAY.**—North Basset, 39, 39½, 39½; Sorridge Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½; East Wheel Rose, 35½; Wheel Kelly (Leland), 10; St. Day United, 1½ to 1½.  
**WEDNESDAY.**—North Basset, 39, 39½, 39½; Sorridge Consols, 3 1-16, 3 1-16, 3 1-16; Vale of Towry, 33s. 6d. to 34s.; Great Wheel Vor, 4½; Lady Bertha, 21s.; East Wheel Rose, 32 to 33½, ex call.  
**THURSDAY.**—Alfred Consols, 14 to 14½; Sorridge, 3½ to 3½; Bedford United, 9; South Basset, 385; North Basset, 39 to 40; West Basset, 33, ex div.; Nanteco and Penrhaw, 1½; South Condorow, 4½.

**The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 15.**—In London, 350 pigs lead from Spain, 972 packages spelter from Hamburg.  
**MONDAY.**—In London, 205 bags copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope, 20 cases zinc from Belgium, 1032 packages spelter from Hamburg.  
**TUESDAY.**—No arrivals.  
**WEDNESDAY.**—In London, 72 cases zinc from Belgium, 350 slabs tin from Holland.  
**THURSDAY.**—In London, 350 pigs lead from Spain, 103 bags copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope, 10 cases and 51 barrels zinc from Belgium.

**At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 6423 tons of ore were sold, realising 29,889l. 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 136l. 5s.; average produce, 52; average price, 4l. 13s.; quantity of fine copper, 349 tons. There will be 4161 tons sold at Redruth, on Thursday.**

**The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, will be for 2048 tons, and include:—Cobre Mines, 621 tons; Namaqualand, 350; Chili, 224; Spanish, 108; Peninsular, 44; Dartmore, 38; South Manx, 35; French slag, 29; Walwich Bay, 14; Ophir, 14; Wheel de Villiers, 8; Cape, 2. The Irish mines have 570 tons; Berehaven, 238; Knockmahon, 144; Ballymurtagh, 91; Ballygahan, 35; Galway, 32; and Dhurodo, 30 tons.**

**At Liverpool, the biddings for about 20 tons of copper ore from Puerto Cabello were:—Messrs. Jas. Keys and Son, 13l. 7s. 6d. per ton; and John Bibby, Sons, and Co., 13l. 7s. For about 13 tons of Roughtengill (Cumberland) ore, they were:—James Keys and Son, 13l. 10s. 6d.; Newton, Keates, and Co., 12l. 15s. 6d.; and Bibby, Sons, and Co., 12l. 15s.**

**In Saltpetre,**—during the week there has been continued activity, and the large speculative demand caused a further rise in the previous high rates. Considerable business has been done in floating cargoes, and even the commonest descriptions have found ready buyers, at increased quotations. At auction, 1000 bags, refraction 4½ to 5½, were taken at 36s. 6d. to 37s.; 115 tons to arrive, sold at 35s. 6d. to 35s.; 1010 bags, 14½ per cent. refraction, realised 33s. 6d. to 34s.; 12 per cent. refraction, 34s.; and 75 bags of low Bombay, 47½ per cent., 24s. per cwt. The present stock consists of 4846 tons, against 10,878 tons at the same period in the previous year. In the week ending Tuesday last, 113 tons were taken for home consumption. In the first 11 weeks of this year, 2623 tons were landed, and 2254 tons in 1855; whilst in the same period of 1856, 2093 tons were taken for home consumption, against 2260 tons in 1855. The enquiries for export have been numerous; and should the plenipotentiaries at Paris definitively conclude their negotiations on pacific terms, there is little doubt but that prices will experience a further rise. From India, advices report the market to have been somewhat flat, and sales have only been effected at a slight decline on the easy rates previously prevailing. The consignments from Calcutta to London and Liverpool are considerable, and some 40 ships afloat, containing upwards of 5200 tons. The vessels cleared out at that port, from Jan. 21 to Feb. 6, had on freight about 2000 tons, of various qualities.

**In Brimstone,**—there are no alterations to note, prices being as last reported.—Rough, 5l. 10s.; roll, 9l. 10s.; and flour, 11l. 10s.

**The arrivals of the precious metals to England during the week comprise:—From New York, per *Asia*, \$559,747; from the West Indies, per *Tyne*, \$717,318; and from Africa, per *Gambia*, 1948 ozs. of gold. By the later Australian advices, *via* Colombo, we learn of the clearance from Melbourne, on Dec. 10, of the ship *Emma*, for Liverpool, with 41,919 ozs. of gold. The *Admiral*, *Statesman*, and *Blackwall*, are also on their way, and may be daily expected, as also the *Centurion*, from Sydney; the amount of their gold freights are not yet known. The shipments from the various ports in England this week consists of 42,295l., ex *Sultan*, for the Peninsula, and 15,750l., with 3100l. worth of jewellery, ex *Magdalena*, for the West Indies, besides withdrawals from the Bank, and private remittances. The receipts of gold at the Sydney Mint and issue of sovereigns were large. The total export from that city, for the year, to Dec. 10, had been 9,836,448l.**

**The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held on Thursday last, declared a dividend of 920l. being 9d. per share, out of profits from sales of copper ore sampled in the months of Nov. and Dec. last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 23,630l. 0s. 10d., in cash, or bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.**

**At Wheel Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed:—Balance from last audit, 1789l. 18s. 9d.; ore sold (less dues), 8618l. 13s. 1d.=10,407l. 11s. 10d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, Jan. and Feb., 3444l. 7s. 2d.; by dividend, 5120l. (20l. per share); leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 18,444l. 8s. 8d. A dividend of 20l. per share was declared.**

**At Wheel Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Clymo, jun., in the chair), the accounts showed:—Balance last audit, 303l. 4s. 6d.; income tax returned, 138l. 17s. 2d.; lead ore sold, 6612l. 3s. 2d.=7051l. 4s. 10d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 4370l. 19s. 6d.; lord's dues, 376l. 14s. 8d.; carriage of ore, 119l. 11s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2186l. 19s. 3d. A dividend of 15s. (1½ p. share) was declared, leaving available balance, 6507l. 19s. 3d., to the credit of the account. Capt. P. Clymo, H. Hodge, and E. Knapp, reported that the stopes and pitches were producing well, and the mine altogether in a satisfactory condition. On Wednesday, they sold 86 tons of lead ore, and there is every probability of the former rate of dividend, which has been resumed, continuing. The sales of ore last month realised nearly 2**



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### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**HIGH DUES AND STEWARDS' FEES.**—Sir: Your correspondent "Ops" says, in drawing attention to high dues you have done the state some service. I know it; and I know too, in drawing attention to your second article on this subject, you will do Cornwall some service by exposing the conduct of certain stewards, who seem to act on the principle of making hay while the sun shines—"we have a rich fellow, now let us pluck him." I know too several cases lately, in which capitalists who invested, not speculated, in Cornish mining, were so annoyed by the continual bore of lawyer-stewards, in the shape of fees, revocation of sets, new grants, considerations for extension of sets, &c., that they almost determined to throw up their interests altogether, and wipe their hands of the matter. Unquestionably there are as good mines unworked as ever were worked, and these must be developed in time. Every one knows capital must be employed for this purpose, and every encouragement should be given to attract capital to our home resources; if not, it will go abroad, where it will meet with less annoyance and imposition by unjust stewards. —A MINER AGENT: *Liverpool, March 18.*

**RED DRAGON MINE.**—The total amount of liabilities is 1177. 5s. 2d., and for which notice has been issued that a call will be made; and in the event of its not being responded to the names of the adventurers, we understand, will be forwarded to the creditors, in order that they may take proceedings against them. As it is expected a call of 6d. will be sufficient, it is hoped it will be responded to, and thus prevent litigation.

**LEIGHCLOUGH MINE.**—Sir: Occasionally I see a report from this mine, which I am informed is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Skibberreen. As I am anxious to know what is really doing, will the committee or secretary inform me whether this adventure is at work, or otherwise? I observed in your Journal, some months since, that dressing operations were going on as fast as possible, but the then frost impeded progress. I made enquiries from undoubted authorities in the south of Cork, who unhesitatingly tell me that a milder winter than the last for carrying on mining operations at surface could not be desired; and I think this is fully borne out by the fact of no more being sold up to this date, which I have for a long time been looking for. The above enquiries are made with a view of eliciting correct information, the consequence of being recommended to take an interest in the concern. —QUARTZMAN: *March 17.*

**FERNANCE CONSOLS MINE.**—Sir: Your correspondent, who asks if Capt. Burgin is not to compromise for the shares in scrip which have been sold by that gentleman, ought to look to the party from whom he received his; but, as Capt. Burgin dissolved that company, he ought to bear all parties harmless, as it is from his representations that many have been induced to embark in what, apparently, is a first-rate mine. —ANOTHER INQUIRER: *March 21.*

**DEVON AND CORTNEY MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.**—Sir: The letter which appeared in your last week's Journal, signed "A Shareholder," is scarcely worth notice; but, fearing that some of the distant shareholders, who have not an opportunity of attending the meetings regularly every two months, may be in some measure prejudiced in consequence, I beg to subjoin a copy of a resolution passed at a largely-attended meeting of shareholders held on the mine yesterday, hoping you will do me the justice to insert it. Attention having been directed to an anonymous letter in your Journal of Saturday last, greatly in disparagement of the present state and prospects of the mine, and condemnatory of the way in which the company's agent has carried out the operations, it was resolved unanimously, "That the said letter is altogether unjust, and unworthy of credit; and it is fairly due to the company's agent (Capt. Thomas Hawden), under such circumstances, that he should still continue to enjoy the company's full confidence, and that he be, and is hereby, offered the shareholders' best thanks for his past valuable services on their behalf, in superintending the important exploratory operations of the mine." —THOMAS HAWDEN: *March 20.*

**"J. D." (Cheshire).**—The company is dissolved, the promoters having appropriated not only the working capital, but likewise the money received from the sales of ores. The managing director's hotel bills are still unpaid; and if it were not for the leniency of the shareholders, criminal proceedings could be instituted against those who have so shamefully abused their trust.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: We are informed, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, that a remittance may be expected from the superintendent of this association, and this, it is anticipated, will leave San Francisco by the mail of Feb. 20; and, consequently, is due here about a week or 10 days from the present date. I should wish to enquire, when this arrives, amounting as it probably will to only a few hundreds, if Sir Henry Huntley forwards a modest request that the directors will send him the "ridiculously low sum of \$5000," in order that he may still farther carry on operations, to his own profit and our loss. —G. W.: *Birmingham.*

**DEVON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—A Reader (Hammersmith).—At the meeting in May last the resources of ore were returned at 72,700 tons, and the machinery valued at 47,284l.; and together the total amount may be estimated at upwards of 400,000l. The offices of the company are at Gresham-house, Old Broad-street; and Mr. Allen (the secretary) will give the fullest information to any shareholder applying to him.

**"A Shareholder" (Brighton).**—Notwithstanding the number of shareholders, but few attended the meetings; and when the regulations were amended, there was not a sufficient number to constitute the meeting legal. One of the directors perpetually excuses, under the plea of ill-health, while the other could not appear, for fear of being placed in durance vile.

**EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT ON COLLIERIES FROM AN EXPLOSION.**—Sir: The *Austrian Journal of Mines and Smelting* contains the annexed curious report:—"The following accident took place at the Gabriel Coll. Mine, in Silesia, on Jan. 16:—At six o'clock in the morning 31 miners descended into the pit, and about eight o'clock a fearful explosion took place, which killed 17 men, 11 were more or less hurt, and only three men escaped entirely from the effects of explosion or after-damp. The overlookers, &c., took at once the best means of saving the miners, and for this purpose descended into the mine, when they found the above-mentioned 11 men some distance from their working place, crowded together, unconscious, and singing." [By. Was there any laughing gas formed?] —D. ZENNER, Assayer and Chemist: *Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 18.*

**CUMBYLE ROCK MINE.**—We have received a lengthened communication from Capt. Thos. Collier, respecting the dispute between him and the committee of management; but, as proceedings are pending, we do not think it necessary to insert the letter, which is of a personal nature. There is no doubt that Jas. Collier was entitled to recover against the company, but it is true that Capt. Collier was instructed to insert nothing in the coat-sheet without paying, and was his cousin's amount inserted regularly in the sheet? The documents, of course, can prove this fact; and it might have been better for the committee to have paid Jas. Collier, and afterwards deduct it from the claim of Capt. Thos. Collier, which, if we are informed correctly, they will now have to do.

**KINZHOOTH MINE COMPANY.**—"A Country Shareholder."—We have always sent a reporter to the meetings of this company, and shall do so on April 8; but admission has hitherto been refused. Our correspondent may adopt some means to ensure the admission of our reporter, so that distant shareholders may be informed what is going on.

**PRACTICAL MINING, AND MR. "OPS."**—Sir: The late Peter Fleming, of Penryn, dancing master one evening at the Commercial Rooms at Penryn, being asked—"In what line he travelled?" replied, "I deal in hope and capers." Judging from the samples produced from your correspondent's "olio," I fancy he deals in the same commodities. Like my friend, Capt. Ennor, I dislike noticing anonymous correspondence; but you would be critic, "Ops," hops at a wrong conclusion if he supposes there was the most remote intention to puff the Queen of Dart by the insertion of a description of a stone allowed by experienced miners to be a great curiosity. That in the good old times an ox spake, your learned friend may have read; he, at least, shows in this doggerel an inferior animal have in proved since Balaam's time, and can now write, though some can quote Latin and French. Should we ever meet, I shall convince Mr. "Ops" I have not, or ever had, a single share in the Queen of Dart Mine, and that I was merely struck by the coincidence. That this gentleman is erratic, I am satisfied by his strange style of writing; still I should have no objection to meet him at a convocation of miners on St. Michael's Mount, or any other place, to discuss the subject, provided the flash of lightning and thunder cloud be dispensed with. If, Sir, you deem it desirable, I will place the stone in your office, as suggested by "A Mine Speculator," when he and Mr. "Ops" may have an opportunity of judging for themselves. The meantime, Sir, I shall pursue the even tenor of my way, and shall notice as many natural curiosities as I can, including your correspondent "Ops," who I wish would give us the translation of his motto.—Geo. HENWOOD: *Leeds, March 17.*

**"E. J." (Broad-street).**—In order to pay their share to the association, the parties offered to give up their shares at the rate of 6s. 8d. each; but at that period they were not of the value of 6d., and this principally owing to the great mismanagement which had been exercised.

**WEST WHEAL EDWARD, CALISTOCK.**—Sir: In consequence of the discoveries made in the Wheal Edward, I am informed it is intended to raise capital out of West Wheal Edward, in the expectation of success attending the working Wheal Edward lodes. Being a well-wisher to mining, I beg to make a few remarks. In the first place, I have reason to believe that Wheal Edward lodes do not strike West Wheal Edward set (if they do at all) more than 20 fms. north of the southern boundary of the set—viz., the Paper Mills, which is a mere strip, extending east and west about 30 or 40 fms., and it is very doubtful whether they are in the set at all, as they were not seen when shodded. Having seen the dist tried on the back of Wheal Edward lode so far west as the boundary of West Wheal Edward, I speak positively as to its position in that set. At its last working, Wheal Edward lodes were also said to be in West Edward—aye, and laid down in the plans so nicely, that shodding was a mere folly; all to be done was to go on the set, mark out the shaft, and build the engine as quickly as possible. I also found Wheal Edward lodes to be running through Calistock Consols or Old Mine, and it is not unlikely Wheal Edward lodes are also there. Now, previous to embarking in this adventure, I would recommend capitalists to have the set examined by some straightforward mine agent, and he will readily tell its worth. —R. B.: *Tavistock, March 18.*

**STATISTICS OF THE METAL TRADE.**—Mr. Wm. Johnston, metal merchant, of Glasgow, has just completed a very elaborate synopsis of the "Properties and Prices of the Metals chiefly used in the Arts and Manufactures;" and the manner in which he has accomplished that extremely tedious task reflects the highest credit upon his tact and judgment. The sheet presents at one view an immense amount of information, of the greatest utility to all connected with the metal trades—the authorities quoted as having been consulted in its compilation being sufficient guarantee for its accuracy. Amongst the most important features, we may mention a diagram showing the prices of the principal metals on the first Saturday of each month during the last sixteen years, and tables giving the average prices for each year during the same period. There are also tables of the specific gravity, melting point, discoverer's name, and date of discovery of the several metals, with their order of hardness, ductility, malleability, heat-reflecting and heat-conducting powers, electrical conduction, fusibility, tenacity, &c.; the Birmingham wire and metal gauges, and the modern Belgian zinc gauge, with their dimensions in decimals of an inch; thickness and weight of the several metals, tubing, &c., and their strength and power to resist pressure. The sheet, in fact, contains as much information in a condensed and tabular form as could be gleaned from a large number of books, and tedious research. It will shortly be ready for publication, and may be had at our office, where orders should be forwarded.—Price, on a plain sheet, 15s.; on cloth and rollers, 21s., pre-paid.

**CRUSHING-MACHINES.**—Sir: Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can obtain any drawings or works on crushing-machines with teeth?—some such works were published prior to 1843. I am induced to apply to you, as there is at present a law suit pending in the United States, involving questions of great moment. It is not any drawings that I require, of either plain or fluted rollers, but toothed, and of a date previous to 1843.—MECHANIST: *Sheffield.*

**DEVON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—"A Subscriber" (Plymouth).—This mine is, we believe, the only one conducted and incorporated under the Joint-Stock Act, by which the shares must be 10l. each, and as only 1l. is paid, the liability of holders is 9l. per share; but it is only necessary to refer to the returns, to prove the improbability of any further call.

**"Inquirer" (Lincoln).**—Professor Ansted was a director of the Agua Fria and the London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Companies. From the latter he retired at an early period, alleging that sufficient capital had not been subscribed. A great mistake, from a variety of causes, appears to have invariably characterised the career of all these unfortunate undertakings.

\* With the *MINING JOURNAL* of last week was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains a Map of the BULLER AND BASSETT DISTRICT, showing the various Mines in the parishes of Wendron, Gwennap, Redruth, Illogan, and Camborne, with some General Remarks on the Progress of Cornish Mining Industry.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 22, 1856.

The birth of an Heir to the French Empire is pronounced by political sages to be immediately precursive of PEACE. The tide of conference is affirmed to flow steadily to so fortunate a conclusion, and numberless ventures, schemes, and speculations, floating on its course, mark the enterprising tendency of public feeling. Although our home markets afford ample evidence of increasing action, still we now address ourselves to the existing state and prospects of continental industry, and its probable effects on our own. It would be closing the eyes of experience against a grave and ominous fact, were the present accession of speculative fever, by which the Paris Bourse and its "dependencies" are fretted and agitated, to be adjudged aught but the next stage to mania. So marked are the symptoms, that the Government itself has become apprehensive, and wisely determines to promptly administer such controlling influence as shall induce a healthy crisis, and ward off the calamity.

There is evidently no time to be lost, for assistance had to be rendered to speculators at the last term of "settlement" to the amount of eighty millions of francs, three millions sterling, from the Credit Mobilier; and it is estimated about nine millions sterling from banks and private capitalists, to enable them to carry over their transactions. Such a state of affairs, while awakening intense anxiety, calls for the most prudent and calm consideration. One advantage, however, is at the side of sound policy; inasmuch as legislative interference can be more promptly exercised by the French than by our own Government; and already has the restrictive decision been come to to circumscribe enterprise, by withholding the authority under which companies can be formed and stocks issued. The restriction is to endure for one year, so that sufficient time will be given for the recovery of the financial system of the country from its present embarrassment, and for the abatement of that fever which generally follows the termination of war, and which is historically notorious as the cause of great commercial disturbance, and the most disastrous consequences to the credit and well-being of every nation and people. The argument is, nevertheless, good, that it is unjust and impolitic to interfere with the extension of commerce. Generally considered it is, for by "a ready exchange of commodities every individual is enabled to avail himself to the utmost of the peculiar advantage of his place; to work on the peculiar materials with which Nature has furnished him; to humour his genius or disposition, and betake himself to the task in which he is peculiarly qualified to succeed." Such benefits are self-evident, and such rights should never in principle be violated; but there are certain causes which affect unhealthfully the social body, giving rise to morbid and exaggerated tendencies, disorganising the domestic economy, disturbing the foreign relations of a country, and invading the commercial system we have described. These causes now exist, to the deterioration of public credit and national prosperity, in France; but, fortunately, they have called into action that ability and stern decision by which its Imperial Ruler is distinguished, and no fears need be entertained as to the ultimate results. For this country such an exercise of sovereign power is peculiarly fortunate, for the sympathies of the French and English people have strengthened that union of interest which was originally founded on the interchange of their mutual resources, or what may be styled natural commerce; and which their proximate position renders so available to their well-being and independence. Hence it is but too probable the speculative aptitude and commercial boldness which characterise this country would have sustained the unguided enterprise of our Allies in its wild career; and inevitably would such a fraternisation be deplorable in its consequences to both. As it is, we hope for better things; a warning voice has reached us across the Channel, and it is responded to. Even now are visionary adventures dissipated: golden hopes, that but a few days soared on glittering pinion, have descended to the crude realities of earth, deplumed and spiritless; and common sense and experience can now draw them within the sphere of their saving and directing influence.

There is no element of our national industry more open to be delusively acted upon by the circumstances just now illustrated than MINING. Its very nature is enterprise, and the wonderful incidents of suddenly-acquired fortunes, and individual aggrandisement which are every day occurring, are, it must be owned, thoroughly calculated to induce people to cast a die for such chances. While the assiduously circulated reports of the discoveries made in other countries of the vast mineral resources to be developed in such and such a place, and the colossal monetary greatness to be achieved in another, combine to win the ear, and deceive the sense; leading on to the ridiculously grave ventilation of such bubbles, as within a mere span of time have wiled from the pockets of the British public several millions, for the purposes of foreign speculation in worthless, or altogether imaginary, mines. This is not inscribed from sectional or prejudicial motives; on the contrary, we advocate true universality of mining; and while anxiously watching its cautious and scientific progress at home, we would foster and support it under prudent auspices abroad. But it cannot be forgotten that a severe lesson has been inflicted on this country by the promoters of American and continental mineral speculations. It would be unwise, fatuitous, to let such facts slip our memories. It is essentially our duty to sound the tocsin whenever danger looms in the distance; and we do so now, convinced that "wakeful ward and caution" are required in all our relations with such foreign enterprises as may find their way to, and a position in, our markets. Of course there are, and there will be, exceptional cases, but great prudence must be observed in the selection of the very best in order to escape the very worst. Even when the fairest and most friendly land looms in a fog, the good pilot stands off and on, and sounds for an anchorage. No person who has weighed the steady and solid policy of the French Emperor since his accession, can doubt the wise adaptation of any restrictive measures which may be imposed on speculation. That they will go no farther than the curbing of reckless enterprise is a certainty; for the prevailing policy is to foster, wisely direct, and scientifically develop, the resources of the country; therefore legitimate mining has nothing to apprehend. They will be rather protective than coercive, and should English capitalists find it to their interest to invest in any "adventure" of that character in France, no obstruction in the shape of law will be thrown in their way to impede the successful progress of their labours; while, on the other hand, if the French possessors of capital should unite in any enterprise at this side of the water, they have the security of the amended Law of Partnership for the legitimate organisation of such undertaking, and for the safe expenditure of every shilling they invest. It is now a considerable relief to turn to the satisfactory progress of British Mining. In Cornwall and Devon, the old mines are steady in their returns, and the new ones working successfully and productively: this industry was never in a more progressive state. Throughout the United Kingdom, wherever mineral ground exists, the energies of the people are tending to the use of the "pick and gad," and the attention of the scientific and monied is becoming more and more every day practically directed to the extension of this industry. In Wales there is a great resuscitation of adventure. In Scotland, many mines worked on private means, and hitherto unmentioned, are being now operated on

by a local contributory; it being found, as it ever will be found, that ample means is the spirit of good mining. "Money makes more," is a proverb thus perfectly established. The reports from Ireland are no less cheering, and the systematic rules and regulations which are being followed steadily in these general operations, are sure to command favourable results. Nor can capitalists long withhold their full measure of confidence and support from reproductive labour, so conducted. Whenever mining ground is fairly and scientifically chosen, and its exploration carried on under a properly organised system; we have no fear of its failure through want of confidence and capital.

A meeting of shareholders in the IVYBRIDGE MINE was held on Wednesday, and the unanimity with which the proceedings were conducted must be considered a satisfactory answer to those parties who have thought proper to attack its management. The meeting was specially called, in consequence of the insinuations that have been lately promulgated against the parties conducting the affairs of the company; and although attended by shareholders holding upwards of 10,000 shares, including the largest, not a single complaint was uttered—indeed, it would appear that there are no mines presenting a more promising appearance. They are now raising sufficient ore to pay all cost, including merchants' bills; and, as it was stated, it was hardly fair to expect that a mine only worked two years by the present adventurers could be expected to yield sufficient to pay for most extensive machinery. It too frequently happens that reports are spread with a view of intimidating shareholders, in order that advantage may be taken of the fall in the market by those who are well acquainted with the intrinsic worth of the property; and if such were the intention with the Ivybridge Mine, it would certainly appear that the parties have signally failed in their object. Another meeting will be held shortly, at which we believe a call will be made, to discharge the whole of the liabilities; and if the mine continues to progress as it hitherto has done, the adventurers may shortly expect to find it paying regular and good dividends. If any parties have cause to complain, they had better attend the forthcoming meeting, and give the committee the opportunity of answering them, instead of making vague charges against the management.

There is no surer sign of the intellectual and moral progress of the great bulk of the people of this country than is found in the very large increase of provident institutions within a few years, and the vast amount of capital embarked in them by the middle and working classes. By these associations the present and prospective wants of the community are provided for, whilst they offer inducements for investment which cannot so readily be obtained elsewhere, on principles at once equitable, and within the reach of all disposed to avail themselves of the benefits held out. It is, therefore, to us a pleasing duty when called upon specially to direct attention to the steady and onward progress of these institutions. In another column will be found the report of a meeting of the proprietors of the BRITISH PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY, which, although a comparatively young office, has made such steady progress in public esteem, as to render it necessary on the part of the directors to determine on extending the sphere of its usefulness, by availing themselves of the power of the Deed of Settlement to increase its capital 1,000,000l. sterling by the issue of additional shares; the object evidently being to extend its operations throughout the country, by spreading the new shares over a large area, and through that means to create a lively interest on the part of the shareholders, who to an extent will be its agents; and the more they push the general business of the company the greater will be their gains. The British Provident Assurance was established, and its tables framed, to adapt to the wants, and bring within the means, of the trading classes the most valuable features of life assurance, as well as to transact the usual business of assurance companies; to promote the practice of fire insurance; to offer to provident persons in the middle and other classes, without legal or other expenses, advantages for the investment of occasional or regularly set-aside sums; and, finally, to assure the poorer classes a provision against disease or accidents. These desirable features would seem to have been steadily pursued by the directors, who have, by their attention to the general details, gained the esteem and confidence of the shareholders, who have readily come forward to second their endeavours.

The QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY held a meeting, on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of consultation, appointed as far back as June, 1854, and that document, which appears in another column, we apprehend will be read with considerable interest by all parties concerned. It exhibits a most extraordinary degree of perseverance and industry on the part of Mr. WADDELL, who was sent out to California; and we are of opinion that that few of the shareholders who have attended the meetings for the last two years could have expected that the difficulties, which appeared insurmountable, would ever have been conquered. We now find that Mr. WADDELL has succeeded in obtaining a new lease, upon much more favourable terms, and that he is in possession of the property, wholly unencumbered; and before the next meeting the shareholders will have an opportunity of testing whether an English gold mining company in California can be worked at a profit. In bringing about this change in the company's affairs, we must not omit to notice the zeal with which the Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND, the Chairman of the committee, has exerted himself for the benefit of his fellow-shareholders, not even sparing pecuniary aid when required; and it must be remembered, that when the affairs were in the most desponding state, Mr. DRUMMOND and Mr. DIXLEY, the secretary, were too frequently deserted by those from whom they ought to have expected support. The unsuccessful working of the company hitherto was attributed to the usual cause—mismanagement abroad, and the inability of parties here to control operations; but Mr. DRUMMOND stated that, being armed by the opinion of Mr. JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, in whom he placed the most implicit confidence, that they had a good mine, he determined to persevere, notwithstanding the gloom that so long hung over them. We hope the parties may meet with success; but if they do not, we may add, they appear to deserve it.

The COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY held their fourth annual meeting on Tuesday, and which will be found fully reported in another column. We regret to remark that the result of last year's operations must prove anything but satisfactory to the large body of proprietors, as it seems there has been an enormous outlay, without any result worthy of notice. It may be remembered that Mr. COMER requested permission to draw for no less a sum than 10,000l., for a special purpose—the purchase of tin—and yet it would appear from the accounts that the only portion thus invested yielded 384l. 16s. 5d., and a great part of the remainder was swallowed up in other expenses. How far this was keeping faith either with the board of directors or other proprietors, hardly needs any comment; and, although Mr. COMER's three years' engagement ended in May last, he was still retained in the service of the company, for the purpose, as it is alleged, of obtaining certain advantages, which we fear will prove to have cost more than they are worth. The report submitted upon the present occasion certainly more fully detailed the real position of the company than any previous one; and Lord ALFRED SPENCER CHURCHILL asserted that that desirable object was obtained through the board being influenced by the report of the committee of investigation. Upon this declaration by his Lordship, the directors rose, en masse, to deny it—but we must leave our readers to judge who was correct.

It was urged that as the company had had four years' experience, very little confidence could be placed in future operations, particularly as Lord CHURCHILL had visited Australia, and upon the last occasion declared that the company was the laughing-stock of the colony, and the shares, upon which a call of 2s. 6d. was paid last year, would now only fetch in the market from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per share. It was reported that at the present time there is some excitement in Australia for gold quartz crushing, which was done at a good profit; and as Mr. SPENCER was engaged making certain experiments, it was suggested that the proprietors should await his report before coming to any definite conclusion. Now, however profitable quartz crushing may be, the question is, whether, with such an expensive staff, the shareholders will reap any benefit from it; for, as Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., truly observed, it was only by individual management they could hope to succeed, that was by making Mr. SPENCER one of them. The shareholders must, therefore, judge from past proceedings how far they may calculate on profitable results from the new method proposed to be adopted—that is, to altogether abandon mining, and carry on the business of crushing quartz for other parties, bearing in mind that whatever quantity is operated upon, the enormous expenses in the country will still be incurred. There was one redeeming feature in the meeting, which must not be overlooked. Under the deed of this as-



fortunate company, the directors have power to make a call without consulting the shareholders, but upon the present occasion they declared they would neither do so, nor determine upon proceeding with further operations, without calling together the shareholders, an intimation that was received with general satisfaction.

In conclusion, we will briefly refer to the conduct pursued towards Lord CHURCHILL. It is unnecessary for us to recur to the valuable services of his Lordship, and the other members of the committee, in investigating the affairs of the company, for the general benefit of the shareholders, and yet a certain clique are now seeking to saddle his Lordship with the expenses, and the course adopted needs no comment from us. A resolution was put to the meeting, that the costs of the committee, not exceeding 50*l.*, should be defrayed out of the general funds of the company, and twice carried by a show of hands; but when half the meeting had left the room a ballot was demanded, and appointed for April 8. Of the result of that there can be little doubt; but the shareholders still have it in their power to evince their gratitude for the labours of the committee, by entering into a small subscription, to defray the printing, advertising, and other necessary expenses, incurred for the general benefit of their fellow-proprietors. Be it remembered that this 50*l.* is refused, upon the plea that it was a bad precedent, although sanctioned by a majority, and that by a company that has already spent upwards of 100,000*l.*, and are still paying a staff some thousands annually.

#### THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 20.—The depression of the mining market continues. There are very few enquiries for shares, and the small amount of business done is generally at reduced prices. As there is still a good standard for copper, it is reasonable to suppose that a revival of mining activity will, before long, supersede the present dulness.

Several mine meetings have been held during the week. Wheal Buller, last Tuesday, declared a dividend of 20*l.* per 250*th* share. The mine is looking very well, particularly in the eastern part. South Frances shares have declined from 35*l.* to about 32*l.* It is expected that the dividend of 10*l.* per 496*th* share, declared at the last meeting, will not be sustained at the next account, or, perhaps, for two accounts. It is stated that there is an abundance of ore ground discovered, but that there will not be sufficient means for drawing the stuff until the new shaft is down to a certain depth. Whether this is the true reason for the depression of shares, time will discover. Undoubtedly, the condition of the money market has an influence on this, as well as other highly-priced dividend mines.

There has been an improvement in Wheal Bassett; a cross-cut has been extended into one of the South Frances lodes, which is worth at the intersection from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom. The shares of Wheal Bassett have very little declined, notwithstanding the pressure for money, which is an evidence of the strong confidence that is felt in this extremely productive mine.

At West Damsel meeting, on Tuesday, there was no dividend declared, in consequence of additional machinery having been erected. The mine is looking well, and shares had advanced to 82*l.* 10*s.*, but have since somewhat declined. In the 62*nd* fm. level, at North Bassett, the lode is yielding 9 tons per fathom, and other parts of the mine are looking well; price of shares about 40*l.* Clijah and Wentworth made a call on Monday of 15*s.* per 1024*th* share. From 15,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* have been expended on this mine, but not without strong hopes, from its good position, that it will yet turn out a prize to the shareholders. East Wheal Rose has made a call of 4*l.* per 1035*th* share. The workings in this mine are very costly, but it is expected that the adventurers will be rewarded for their large outlay. South Garra shares have considerably fallen, in consequence of the apprehensions of a heavy call.

Several promising mines are procuring additional machinery. Great Wheal Busy gives evidence of a practical movement, by advertising for tenders for the erection of five engine-houses, the engineers to be Messrs. Sims, of Redruth. South Wheal Ellen adventurers have resolved to erect immediately a steam winding and crushing engine; a considerable quantity of ore is now at surface, and the shareholders are very sanguine as to the results. At Wheal Ellen (an old mine resumed working, north of South Wheal Ellen), a 24-inch pumping engine is in course of erection. At Rickard's Wheal Rose a pumping engine is to be erected as soon as possible, and considerable hopes are entertained of the lode that has been opened up. At Carnyorth Tin Mine, in St. Just, it has been resolved to erect a new 24-inch engine, for pumping and stamping purposes.

At a public meeting held in Truro, on Dec. 31, on the subject of the rating of mines, a committee was appointed to meet and determine in what way the resolutions then passed could be best carried out. The committee has been very tardy in its action, but having added to its number, a meeting was held on the 11*th* inst., at the Royal Hotel, Truro, to take the subject into consideration. The chair was taken by Richard Davey, Esq., of Redruth, and there were present, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., and Michael Williams, Esq., the two Members for West Cornwall; Sir R. R. Vyryan, Bart. (whose name was added to the committee); N. Kendall, Esq., one of the Members for East Cornwall (Mr. Robartes, the other Member for East Cornwall, was not present); W. Williams, Esq., H. P. Andrew, Esq., D. Beger, Esq., E. C. Marriott, Esq., Mr. John Allen, Mr. Joseph Morecom, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Darke, and Mr. Downing. The meeting being private, very little is known of what took place. The only statement of the proceedings made public is, "that the subject was fully discussed, and it was agreed that draught bills on the different plans proposed should be prepared, and that the county Members should be requested to ascertain what form was likely to receive the sanction of the Legislature, and to act accordingly." But further than this statement explains, it is understood that the members of the committee were very far from being unanimous in their views. It was doubted very strongly amongst them whether the Government could be prevailed on to interfere with private arrangements under existing leases, so as to impose a rating for the poor on existing mine sets. This was the opinion of Mr. Robartes, the highly respected Member for East Cornwall, at the public meeting on Dec. 31. He then stated, that if any measure were passed for the rating of mines, it ought, in his opinion, to be prospective in its operation. Probably, very little will be done in the matter during the present session of Parliament; but it behoves all who are opposed to the rating, in the mineral districts throughout the kingdom, to be on the alert, for the purpose of organising an opposition strong enough to deter the Government from readily listening to the representations of certain agitating boards of guardians, consisting of people who know very well the benefit they derive from the mines, as consumers of farm produce, but who want to impose upon them a heavy amount of poor-rates for the relief of agricultural pockets. There is one favourable circumstance in view. Should a general election take place after the close of the war, Mr. Kendall, the most active county Member in favour of the rating, will be opposed by Mr. Carow, who was formerly Member for East Cornwall, and who will, probably, be more of a miner's friend than the present one.

By an Act of Parliament passed last June, the Stannaries' Court jurisdiction of Cornwall was extended over the neighbouring county of Devon; and one of the provisions of that Act enabled cases to be removed, under certain conditions, from the County Court to the Stannaries' Court for trial. At the County Court of Cornwall for the Penzance district, held last week, there was a case—Viner v. Pernewan—in which defendant's attorney applied for an adjournment, and for the transference of the case to the Vice-Warden's Court. The adjournment was agreed to by consent, but the application for transferring the case to the other Court was not granted. This provision of the Act, however, will be useful in some cases, in which particular investigation and decision on mining customs may be requisite.

Mr. Lowry, of Truro, delivered a lecture at the Truro Institution, entitled "Reminiscences of Jamaica." Mr. Lowry having resided some time in that island, as chief officer of the Port Royal and St. Andrew's Mining Co., was enabled, from personal observation, to state a great number of interesting facts, with remarks and opinions as to the present condition and future prospects of the island and its population. Referring to the mineral productions of Jamaica, the lecturer said:—"The mineral resources of Jamaica are as yet but very imperfectly developed. Mining operations, however, have been carried on sufficiently far in different localities to prove, beyond all question, the existence of valuable mineralised lodes, and I think it by no means unlikely that in a few years the export of copper ore will bear no mean comparison to those of the sister island, Cuba. The copper lodes are found in the porphyritic and trappan formations, and although near the surface they are much broken and disturbed, yet in depth they appear as regular and well defined as those of Devon and Corn-

wall." Mr. Lowry also alluded to the probability that coal formations would be found in Jamaica, although as yet efforts had failed to discover the continuity of small veins which had been discovered. He exhibited some specimens of coal and copper ore which he had brought home.

#### IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 20.—There is little change to be reported in the iron trade since last week, although there is more enquiry for some descriptions of iron work, especially for railway wheels. The demand from America has scarcely been perceptible, for which we are unable to account, otherwise than by supposing that buyers wait the conclusion of the Peace Conference, or are deterred from purchasing by the unsettled state of our relations with America. Peace with Russia may now be considered to be established, and a rupture with America almost impossible, so that a steady demand may be expected to result from both these countries. Bars maintain their price in Derbyshire and Yorkshire; none, we believe, being sold lower than 9*l.* per ton at the works, unless of second-rate quality. Good mine pigs realise very high prices, although pigs from the Cleveland district may be bought at 72*s.* to 75*s.*, shortweight, delivered into the Yorkshire markets.

The coal trade continues inanimate, and is materially affected by the numerous coal fields that have been opened under the stimulus of the high prices of the past two years. The deliveries of coal by sea from the north-eastern parts of England, which for a length of time declined in consequence of the competition from railways, now exhibit an extraordinary increase, mainly, we believe, in consequence of the efforts made to introduce screw colliers into the trade. The increase in the month of Feb., 1856, compared with the same month of 1855, has been 150,000 tons, whilst the increase on railways does not exceed 100,000 tons. A private meeting of Derbyshire coal owners took place on Wednesday, at the Sitwell Arms, Eekington, to consider the future prospects of the trade. The object of the meeting was principally to consider the questions of prices and wages. The price of coal has been reduced; and if the present state of inactivity continues, another fall will be inevitable. In such a case, it is contended that the wages of the colliers must be reduced. It is argued that this may be done to the extent of 10 per cent., without inflicting any great hardship on the men or their families.

The latest advices from America describe no alteration in the general state of trade, but the steel merchants at Sheffield complain of the paucity of orders.

Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines in Yorkshire, is doing good service in rigidly enforcing a strict and proper observance of the new colliery rules established by the recent Act of Parliament. His example has been followed by Mr. Dickinson and others. Messrs. John and Joseph Holt, of Shildon Colliery, Halifax, were summoned on Saturday last, on five different infringements of the Act. The legal gentleman who appeared pleaded guilty on behalf of Messrs. Holt, and he told Mr. Morton that he had done no more than his duty in bringing the case before the Court. The defendants were fined in penalties for each information.

Joseph Parker, the person who embezzled the moneys of Mr. James Wilkinson, the Sheffield agent of the Low Moor Iron Company, has been tried at the York Assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Staffordshire iron trade is much more inactive than that of either Yorkshire or Derbyshire. The demand for Staffordshire mine pigs is very dull, and there is a rumour of some furnaces being put out of blast.

The Midland Mining Company, at Ashover, have determined to issue a few of their newly-created 1*l.* preference shares to the public at par, in accordance with a resolution recently agreed to at their late meeting. The Mill Town Mine are getting a large quantity of ore; and as soon as they have erected their new crusher, supplied with steam power, they will be able to sell ore; there is a large quantity on surface. The Mill Town proprietors will meet on Wednesday next, to divide some shares.

#### THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MARCH 21.—Notwithstanding the slack demand for some kinds of iron, especially plates, which has been experienced during the last two months, I am able to say with confidence that no reduction in present prices—namely, 9*l.* for bars, 10*l.* for hoops, and 11*l.* for plates—will take place at the preliminary meeting of ironmasters, to be held on Thursday next. In this determination the leading men in the trade are unanimous, and the general prospects of the trade appear fully to justify it. The rates above named were agreed upon in September last, when an advance of 1*l.* took place. The leading makers have adhered to these rates, and the reputation which their iron enjoys has kept them fully employed, except those who make plates largely, some of whose mills have been closed. For bars especially, the demand has been good for first-class houses. The manufacturers who do not possess an adequate capital to fall back upon when a reduction in the demand occurs, and who are compelled to sell in order to meet their liabilities as they become due, have sold at lower rates than those above indicated. The high rates of interest, and the necessity for selling below the trade prices, must be trying some of these needy makers. The banks accept no bills of a longer date than three months, and 8*l.* per cent. is an ordinary rate of interest. The losses from advances in 1854 and 1855 have taught directors the necessity of putting on the screw. Orders from America continue to come in tardily; probably they are to some extent kept back in the hope that prices might fall, and orders generally have been given subject to quarter day's prices, which, however, as I have already said, will undergo no change. The remarks made with respect to needy makers, applies with perhaps still more force to the manufacturers of pig-iron. The leading houses have not been selling to any extent lately, but others who were compelled to realise have accepted, in some instances, little more than 4*l.* for hot blast mine pigs of fair quality. This class of iron, however, appears firmer, and hot blast mine iron of the best quality may be quoted at 4*l.* 10*s.*

Coal is lower; and the new mines on Cannock Chase, of which Mr. McClean, lessee of the South Staffordshire Railway, is proprietor, are yielding a large and increasing supply. Although this coal is used for domestic purposes, its competition with other qualities cannot but tend to reduce the price of coal used in the manufacture of iron. A good deal has been said, and a good deal of misunderstanding manifested, respecting the special rules agreed to by the coalmasters in this locality, in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Inspection Act. It has been represented that the colliers very much disapproved of the new rules, which is no doubt true; but the fact is, there was an addendum to the rules, limiting the allowance of coals to single men to half the quantity hitherto allowed to all—namely, a ton per month. This regulation formed no part of the special rules approved by the Secretary of State. The single men regard allowance coal as part of their wages, and insist that there is no reason why they should receive less for the same amount of labour than married men. In some cases this regulation has been struck out, and the book of rules has then been accepted by the men who previously refused them. Still it must be confessed, as might be imagined, that the colliers are exceedingly averse to be put to a little more trouble, although the precautions insisted upon concern their own safety, and if every breach of the regulations formed the subject of a fine the amount would be somewhat startling.

In connection with coal and iron mining, a newspaper controversy has sprung up, arising out of an able speech delivered at Willenhall on the 3d inst., by the Rev. G. H. Fisher, vicar of St. Giles's, and a county magistrate. It may be remarked, that Willenhall being on the margin of the mining district, has not yet been undermined to the extent that other places in this locality have, but the proprietors of property at Portobello and Little London, populous places lying near, are in dread of having their houses demolished by the mining operations about to be carried on underneath them, and the meeting referred to was called for the purpose of establishing an association to protect house and other building property, or to enforce compensation for damage done by mining. Mr. Fisher, in a speech of great ability, insisted upon the necessity of mitigating the annoyance and discomfort which mines and works occasion, as well in respect to demolishing houses as in "the abominable nuisance of smoke—the inconvenience of their heads being overhung, their houses darkened, and their clothing defiled, by those clouds of man's making, which drop filth where heaven's clouds would drop fines." This evil, he contended, could be mitigated; and were that done, the now disfigured surface of the ground would yield crops which would encourage its culture, so that the sight of the clear blue sky above and the green earth beneath might

be afforded to those who work in the bowels of the earth or at the iron furnaces. Mr. Fisher's ideas are denounced as visionary, but it must be felt that an effort should be made to mitigate the evils he so eloquently and truly depicts. Those who attend sessions and assizes at Stafford well know that "the black country," as this district is ordinarily called, yields the greatest number and the worst specimens of inhuman brutality; and it is no wonder, when neither the eye nor ear—not to mention another sense—barely ever receive from surrounding objects an impression of harmony and beauty.

Mr. Baron Bramwell, in his charge to the grand jury, at the assizes for this county, held during the week, laid down a moral doctrine of great importance in such a district as this. A "doggy," whose duty it was to enter a coal pit before the men went down, in order to ascertain by safety-lamps if the air was in a fit state for men to descend, neglected that duty. The men went down—an explosion occurred and several men were killed. The learned judge directed the grand jury to ignore the bill against the accused, unless they found that he had committed some positive act which had caused death, as he said a mere omission to perform a duty could not constitute manslaughter. If this be correct, judges and juries have hitherto acted in strange opposition to the law, and certainly common sense protests against this distinction of omission and commission as an element in judging of responsibility. The grand jury acted on the judge's direction, and ignored the bill; and on the accused being arraigned on the coroner's inquisition, his lordship, without any evidence being taken, directed the petty jury to return a verdict of acquittal, on the grounds above stated.

The general trade of the district is slack. A large order for the Land Transport Corps has given a temporary impetus to the Walsall saddlery trade, which is otherwise depressed. The important trade of patent axles at Wednesbury exhibits a great falling off, and the demand for wheels, wagons, &c., is also slack. Probably the state of suspense which the question of peace and its results occasion leads railway and other companies and all large consumers of goods to suspend their orders until they can more safely calculate upon prices, and can more easily raise money. Everything is awaiting with expectancy the results of the Conference, the success of which in leading to peace now appears almost certain.

Mr. E. Perry, mayor of this town, has invited a number of commercial gentlemen to meet him, with a view to establishing a Chamber of Commerce—a body which, if well conducted, is capable of exercising a very beneficial influence in this locality, and, with others, over commercial legislation. A committee was appointed to draw up rules, and there is no doubt that the association will be formed.

At the Birmingham Wagon Company meeting (Mr. B. W. Goode in the chair), the report stated that the profits during the past six months had been at the rate of 20 per cent., and a dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared—the deed preventing the division of a larger amount in the first ten years. The balance of revenue was 466*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, which, after deducting 168*l.* for dividend, would be appropriated to the purchase of wagons.

#### THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 19.—The publication of the monthly balance-sheet of the Bank of France shows the enormous sacrifices—temporary it is hoped they will only prove—which the passion for exchange gambling has inflicted upon the capital and resources of the country. In addition to the 80 millions furnished by the Credit Mobilier to tide speculators over the difficulties of the last settlement, and the assistance rendered by private banks and individual capitalists, alluded to in last week's Journal, it now appears that the Bank of France and its branches advanced, during the month of March, on French public securities and on railway securities, the sum of 131,903,636*fr.*, which, as compared with advances made in the month of Feb., on like securities, shows an increase of 21,727,000*fr.* On bullion deposited, 4,826,500*fr.*, being an increase on advances in the month of Feb., of 1,636,400*fr.* Commercial bills, over due, 723,127,060*fr.*, in March, increase compared with Feb., 226,750,044*fr.* Commercial bills discounted, not due, 432,146,703*fr.*, decrease compared with Feb., 7,647,731*fr.* 92*cs.* The total assistance rendered by the Bank of France during the month ending March 13, amounts to 51,680,156*fr.*, and exhibits an increase, compared with the month of Feb., of 10,004,537*fr.* There is a decrease on discounts of 7,647,731*fr.* 92*cs.*, which proves how the Bank has been obliged to restrict its assistance to commerce, which policy was doubtless fully warranted by the fearful increase of commercial bills over due—more than double the amount in Feb., and equal to some nine millions of English money. As a matter of course, the daily increase of speculation, and the constantly-recurring demands which are made upon capital and resources that should be applied to other and more profitable purposes, is a matter for most serious consideration. It was, doubtless, the balance of the Bank that led to the extraordinary and unaccountable fall of the 3 per Cents. on Monday, after the announcement of the birth of an Imperial Prince. On Saturday, they closed at 73*fr.* 45*cs.*, and opened on Monday at 73*fr.* 40*cs.*, whence they fell to 72*fr.* 90*cs.*, and subsequently to 72*fr.* 70*cs.* The Credit Mobilier fell 15*fr.* Railway securities remained firm, with a very general inclination to rise. While upon the subject of railways, it may be as well to give some further particulars about the passage of the Alps, and to correct an error that occurred in the *Mining Journal* of March 8. The line to be constructed is from Susa to Modane, on the western side of the Alps. Mont Tabor is separated from Mont Cenis by a distance of 17½ miles, and is situated a little better than three miles from the French frontier. The entrance to the pass is 2187 yards below Modane. The difference between the levels of the valley of the Arc, which passes by Modane, on the Savoy side, and the valley of Bardonnèche, on the Doira and Piedmontese side of the Alps, is 656 feet. These two valleys are inhabited by a numerous population—are very productive in agriculture, and contain marble quarries, anthracite, coals, iron, copper, and silver-lead mines. One silver-lead mine, situated near Mont Tabor, at the highest point of the pass, and called "La Mine des Sarrazins," from its having been originally discovered or worked by the Moors, is stated to be very rich. The projected railway will command the pass of the Col Planpinet, serving as a means of communication between Bardonnèche and the French frontier, and also the pass in the Mont Genevre which opens upon the valley of the Doira at Onix. The Sardinian Government has constructed an excellent road to the frontier, close to the village of Mont Genevre, and at one time entertained the project of laying down a railroad by this route, until it was discovered that to tunnel through the rocks which constituted the Mont Genevre, offered as many difficulties as to tunnel through Mont Cenis; for the vein of porphyry which exists in the Col de Pelouze crosses the axis of the projected tunnel, some eight miles long, and extends to Mont Genevre. The impossibility of sinking shafts 2624 feet deep through strata of porphyry, and the numerous subterranean lakes in the mountain that feed different rivers, led to the speedy abandonment of this scheme. To tunnel the Col Planpinet presented as great difficulties. It is about seven miles from the Col de Pelouze and nine miles from Mont Genevre. Besides the indications of porphyry, this line was found to be below the level of a neighbouring lake. M. Cochaux states that none of these difficulties occur in the pass in the Mont Tabor, which he has discovered, and which is situated about five miles from the Col de Pelouze, and in an opposite direction to the Col de Planpinet and Mont Genevre. The newly-discovered col, or pass, at the foot of Mont Tabor is only 2187 yards long. The stratum in which the tunnel would have to be pierced is a tolerably soft limestone; the shafts would not require to be more than 230 feet deep, and only five of them rendered necessary. The note in the *Monteur* stating the determination of the Government not to authorise new schemes, has created a great deal of sensation. Some believe it to be a significant admonition that, after all, peace may result from the Conference, and that the State will require money itself; others, I imagine, look upon it as a simple measure of precaution. The determination of the Government will not prevent the formation of new companies but will not allow them to receive deposits upon shares publicly until Jan., 1857; any company having its capital subscribed abroad, or privately, will be authorised as before, and next year may take its shares upon the market.

In the Metal Trades there is a great deal of doubt and hesitation. People in absolute want of material will not buy; they put off their wants as much as possible, until the all-important question of peace or war is decided. The iron masters, in Champagne, have settled the following prices:—Bars, 420*fr.* the 1000 kilos., delivered at the railway station nearest to the works, with four months' credit, or 2 per cent. discount for cash; axles, 440*fr.*, on the same conditions; rolls, 390*fr.*; first-class pigs, 195*fr.* the 1000 kilos. At the last meeting of the masters, at the fair of Chalons-sur-Soane, a rise of 20*fr.* was anticipated, although it did



not take place; iron wires there, however, increased in price. At Vierz, and Clavière, the following prices were quoted:—Coal rolls, first-class, 450 frs.; second, 470 frs.; third, 490 frs.; fourth, 510 frs.; charcoal rolls, first and second classes, 520 frs.; third and fourth classes, 540 frs.; hammered iron, 540 frs. the 1000 kilos. The prices at the Creusot works are:—First-class rolls, 375 frs.; plates, No. 2, 520 frs.; ditto, soft, No. 3, 640 frs.; ditto, thin (charcoal), 780 frs. the 1000 kilos. At Decazeville, they are:—Rolls, from 320 frs. to 420 frs.; plates,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a line and over, 550 frs. to 650 frs.; ditto, under, 550 to 600 frs.; rods, 420 frs.; T iron, 490 frs.; hoops, 480 frs.; bands, 520 frs. the 1000 kilos.—six months' credit, or 3 per cent. discount for cash. In Paris, Ganthier sells at 175 to 177-50 frs. the ton. Nails have fallen. The prices of copper, lead, zinc, and tin, are without variation. Last week, a quantity of old copper was sold at Havre, for 200 frs. the 100 kilos. Coals are still dear. A pit has just been discovered in the forest of Houvre, département de Moselle; and the extensive coal mines of St. Eugénie, which are a continuation of those of Creuzot, are to be worked energetically, under new direction. Several pits have been opened, and in all seams have been laid bare; one in particular, St. Jean, struck upon four seams, giving a depth of nine yards of excellent coal "gris," fit for the production of coke, for which there is a great demand. Each of the seams will give, it is expected, four tons of coal per square yard of surface. The mines are close to the Arroux, a navigable river which runs into the Loire, and thus affords a cheap and facile means of carriage to the centres of trade in 20 departments. The following are the prices at which it is expected the coal will be sold:—Paris, 23-30 frs.; Mulhouse, 25 frs.; Lyons, 16-30 frs.; Chalon, 14-50 frs. the ton. The present minimum cost of coal in Paris, outside the barrières, and therefore exclusive of City dues and cartage, is 40 to 45 frs. a ton, and upwards. Should we be able to get coal at 18s. or 19s. a ton, it will create quite a revolution in Paris trade and manufactures.

M. Kuhlmann, in the communication to the *Académie des Sciences*, to which reference was made in last week's Journal, stated that, after seeking for an explanation of this co-existence, in the same mineral mass, of metallic and chlorinated silver, was led to direct his attention to various instances of analogous reduction which he had previously noted in his communication to the *Académie* in 1846, "Upon the relation between the nitric acid and the fertilisation of soils." At that period he observed the curious phenomenon of an epigene by reduction, if not entire at least partial, of a metallic oxide. Passing ammoniacal gas through a tube containing crystallised bi-oxide of manganese, heated to about 300° centigrade, he obtained protoxide of manganese, which retained the crystalline form of the bi-oxide. He likewise ascertained, that under the influence of evolving hydrogen all the salts of copper and lead may be brought back to their metallic state, and that the metal which takes the place of the salt, although more or less porous, according to the nature and number of the bodies displaced, always retains the form of the crystals from which it was derived. If crystals of oxide of copper, of carbonate or of phosphate of copper, of carbonate of lead, of artificial oxal-chloride of lead, are placed in contact with zinc and diluted sulphuric acid, the salts or oxides will in a very short time be transformed into metallic masses of a crystalline form. In order that these phenomena in reduction may be produced, it is necessary that the mineral to be reduced be placed in immediate contact with the zinc immersed in the diluted sulphuric acid. The reduction will then be effected, little by little, over the entire surface, and through the whole thickness of the crystalline mass. In the explanation of this reduction, M. Kuhlmann says it is not absolutely necessary to have recourse to the intervention of the decomposition of water. The oxide necessary for the formation of oxide of zinc, which is to saturate the sulphuric acid, may be directly taken from the oxide to be reduced. However, he prefers the first explanation, as being more logical, because this phenomenal reduction cannot be effected in concentrated acids. Further, he says that his attention being directed to the reduction of metallic minerals by the combination of hydrogen with the metalloids, he was soon led to the consideration of the employment of sulphur-hydric acid, which blackens so promptly the salts of lead, copper, and silver. He passed a current of sulphuretted-hydrogen gas through a glass tube containing crystallised minerals; the reaction was immediate and rapid, attended sometimes with an elevation of temperature. The oxygen of the oxides was displaced, and obtained as water; and if a metallic salt was employed, the acid was liberated and driven off, if the decomposed salt was a carbonate. From crystals of oxide or of carbonate of copper, M. Kuhlmann produced sulphide of copper. With native carbonate of lead, or oxal-chloride of melted lead, he produced sulphide of lead, having all the remarkable metallic brilliancy that characterises galena. In all these experiments the reaction, by a sort of cementation, penetrated throughout the entire thickness of the mineral masses, and the sulphides preserved the crystalline forms of the oxides or salts employed. M. Kuhlmann extended his observations to other combinations of hydrogen with metalloids, and obtained results differing very much among themselves, and which he has promised to communicate.

The annual meeting of the National India Rubber Company has just taken place, and was of a most satisfactory nature: a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared. At a special meeting of the *Clippers Français*, a change in the gerance was made, and various modifications adopted, calculated to place the company in the first rank of maritime enterprises in France.

Experiments have been made at Lyons by Messrs. Lacassagne and Sheers, in the presence of an officer of engineers, specially charged by the Emperor to report to him thereon, in electric lighting, and the simultaneous production of aluminium. The principal feature of the invention of these gentlemen consists in a new electric battery, or, as they more appropriately term it, electric generator, which, while evolving the electric fluid, produces at the same time aluminium. A public exhibition of the invention took place at Lyons, in the Salle de l'Alcazar, on Feb. 25. The new generator is a dry battery, which works without water or acids. The liquids are replaced by anhydrous salts, brought into a state of igneous fusion. The apparatus is composed of two concentric crucibles, separated from one another by an iron cylinder. The crucibles are filled with muriate of soda and with a salt of alumina. A carbon electrode is placed therein, and the whole raised to a cherry-red heat. The salts enter into a state of fusion; and so soon as two conductors are soldered to the aforementioned parts, an electric current is developed, of remarkable intensity. The new battery, which it is stated may be worked at very moderate cost, may be combined with several elements, or with batteries of different constructions. The electric light gave the greatest satisfaction, and produced the same phenomena as did Stair's electric light in England, some years ago. After the battery had worked some two hours, the crucibles were withdrawn from the furnace and broken. At the bottom was found a button of aluminium, surrounded with granules of the same metal. Another important feature in the invention of Messrs. Lacassagne and Sheers is their regulator, which has for its object to render the electric light always regular and invariable, however inconstant may be the battery employed, and whatever may be the state of the meteorological influences, and to moderate, as may be desired, the intensity of the currents. The inventors have promised to exhibit two new lamps.

## STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MARCH 20.—The Stock and Share Markets were rather better this week, but there was no change worth special notice. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 92½; New 3 per Cents., 92½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; National Bank, 31; Royal Bank (ex div.), 19½; Dublin and Liverpool Steam, 44; Grand Canal Company, 57½; National Insurance, 27; Patriotic Insurance, 8; Lankashire Mining Company, 2s.; Wicklow Copper Mine, 30; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 47½; Cork and Passage, 10; B-list Junction, 42½; Dublin and Drogheda, 61½; Dublin and Wicklow, 51; Great Southern and Western, 52½; Midland Great Western, 49½; Newry and Warrenpoint, 4½; Waterford and Limerick, 21½.

"Our bogs may become, under the influence of an enlightened energy, sources of industry eminently productive." So says Sir Robert Kane, in his admirable work on the *Resources of Ireland*, page 30: and, again, at page 40—"There is in our bogs amassed a quantity of turf, which, if the peculiar character of that fuel be suitably attended to, may become of eminent importance to the country." Ten years have scarcely elapsed till the words of the above-mentioned eminent authority have come to pass, and the bogs of Ireland, occupying one-seventh of its entire superficial area, have been at least made "Sources of industry eminently productive." In entering upon a subject of such vast and vital importance

as the consideration of the bogs of Ireland, in an industrial point of view, and the newly-patented mode of producing illuminating gas from peat, as invented by our talented young countryman, Mr. R. L. Johnson, in connection therewith, I do so with diffidence, as I feel certain I cannot use language sufficiently impressive to give any idea of the immense benefits which the application of Mr. Johnson's invention is capable of conferring on our poor country, and, indeed, upon England, and every other place where there is an abundance of peat. For centuries we have been taunted with our want of energy, in allowing our resources to remain undeveloped; but, from circumstances which it is not now my province to enter into, we were rendered incapable of that exertion and unity of action which could alone ensure success; and the question arose, and still, in many respects, remains unanswered—How can the treasures which we possess be turned to profitable account? The solution to this proposition should now become the object of every Irishman; and it is only by keeping this solemn duty in view that it can ever be solved. There are in Ireland nearly 3,000,000 acres of bog land, or about one-seventh of its entire superficial area, and extending over so large a portion of this island, much care and attention has been of late years bestowed on the means of making those bogs available for industrial purposes. A great deal has been already done, and many important facts brought to light, proving the great value, commercially and nationally, of the Irish bogs; such as the manufacture of oil, naphtha, peat charcoal, and many other substances; and to Professor W. K. Sullivan the country is deeply indebted for his researches in this subject. All attempts, however, at producing good illuminating gas from peat have up to the present time entirely failed; and Mr. Johnson has been the first to open up this new path to industrial advancement, and to grasp with, and bring to full bloom and perfection, the idea, which some three years since he conceived, of producing gas from peat, and thus to add to the comfort, happiness, and, I may say, civilisation of our people, by turning to practical usefulness this newly-acquired, but hitherto unproductive, source of national wealth; and it now becomes the duty, aye, bounden duty, of every one whose heart will not refuse a throb for the prosperity of his country, to support an invention which, when once carried out and adopted, as no doubt it will be universally, will have the immediate and direct effect of increasing the value of bog land, thus enhancing property to a large extent, and benefiting the landed proprietors; of giving employment to the labourer, in cutting and preparing the peat; to the builder, in erecting works; to the artisan, in making the necessary apparatus, fittings, &c.; the iron founder, and, indeed, every other branch of industry influenced by them; while the indirect effect will be the clearing out of the poor-houses, in consequence, a reduction in taxation by means of the support thus given, thus conferring upon the entire community a blessing, which employment of the people can only effect. Add to this the enlightenment and education which must follow active industry, and you can already contemplate a happy people. Having thus, in part, shown the great good which this invention is capable of producing in a national point of view, it is necessary to see how far its adoption could remunerate as a commercial speculation; and the first point to consider is—can the peat gas, which is equal, if not superior, in brilliancy to ordinary coal gas, as attested by hundreds, be used with economy? Mr. Johnson has found that 1 lb. of turf will produce from 3 to 5, or even 6, cubic feet of gas, according to the quality of the turf or peat employed; and it is most surprising to see about one farthing's worth of turf produce a clear, brilliant, and beautiful light, which will supply an ordinary jet for 24 hours. It is in this that the excellence of the invention consists, for economy is the order of the day; so that, not satisfied with producing gas of a good illuminating power, he has gone further, and produced it economically, free from unpleasant odour, having no sulphurous smell combined with it, and, therefore, not only applicable for the purposes of illumination as coal-gas, but it is more adapted than the latter for heating rooms, and for culinary and domestic purposes.

The merits of the invention does not end here, however, for one of the most important products of the turf is the charcoal, which remains after the destructive distillation of the former, and which has a high commercial value in relation to sanitary, agricultural, and metallurgical purposes; or, in other words, as a deodorizer, as a manure, and as used for smelting iron and other ores; and the sale of the charcoal for any one of those purposes would produce more than double the amount paid for the original turf, as witness:—After extracting the illuminating gases by Mr. Johnson's process, there remains in the retort about 30 per cent., or at the least one-fourth of the turf, in a perfectly charred state, and as such finds a ready market, and brings, I believe, as much as 4s. per ton, while the turf can be obtained at 5s. 6d. per ton at most (Sir R. Kane says 4s.); but even take the turf at 10s. per ton, and the value of the charcoal is still double. Now, recent experiments, conducted by Professor Davy, Chemist to the Royal Dublin Society, have proved that the quicker the action is in reducing the turf, the greater is the porosity of the charcoal, or, more properly, charred peat; and the greater its power as a deodorizer and as a manure. Now, by Mr. Johnson's process, the action is, in fact, instantaneous, and the charcoal is, therefore, by his arrangement, of greater commercial value than that produced by any other. I now come to what will be considered the most interesting portion of my subject, at least by the readers of the *Mining Journal*, and that is the value of the charcoal for smelting ores, particularly those of iron. You have frequently recorded lately the extensive shipments made from this country of its iron ores to Scotland, arising from the abundance of the ores, and the great produce of iron which they yield, containing from 7 to 10 per cent. more of the per-oxide than the English ores. Some centuries ago, iron mines were extensively worked in Ireland, and the ores smelted so long as wood remained for fuel, but when that failed all had to be abandoned, and England now boasts pre-eminence over the nations of the earth; and that pre-eminence has been chiefly established by the abundance of fuel which she possesses, enabling her to rival in the manufacturing arts: but what does Sir Robert Kane, whose standard work I have so often quoted, say—"As to calorific effect, turf-charcoal is about the same as coal coke, and inferior to wood charcoal." Now this is only in reference to its heating power, while every reader of the *Mining Journal* knows that the iron which has been reduced from the ore by coal cannot be compared in quality to that produced by peat charcoal, which will bring three times the price of the former, owing to the absence of sulphur in the peat; and for this reason there could be produced in Ireland a quality of iron which would rival that in the Swedish and the other foreign markets; while the operations of smelting in this country would be most favourably circumstanced by the great abundance of the finest limestone, which could be employed as a flux; add to this the moderate cost of labour, the increased facilities which are every day presenting themselves for transit, and the admirable situation of Ireland—surrounded on all sides by splendid natural harbours, only requiring piers of our native granite to make them secure havens for the ships of every nation. I have now only given a sketch of some of the advantages which this splendid invention is capable of conferring, and which is applicable to every country where peat abounds. I have not yet half exhausted my subject, and will, therefore, recur to it again with much pride and pleasure, as your correspondent was one of the first to bring this triumph of skill under public notice; and now that a patent has been obtained, to invite from every one armed with a reflecting mind a consideration of the advantages of this invention, some of which I have endeavoured to portray. I had, however, well nigh forgotten an important point—namely, that Mr. Johnson's arrangement can also effect a considerable saving in the manufacture of coal-gas, and will add much to its brilliancy; and from that circumstance alone is worthy the attention of English capitalists, to whose consideration I will now leave this subject, till I again advert to it in my next.

Observing that a letter lately addressed to the *Glasgow Herald* by Mr. Andrew Smith, late of California, engineer, has been copied into the English and Irish papers, to the effect that there are auriferous hills in Argyshire, and that a landing-pier there is built of gold bearing quartz, and that he found some nuggets in the clay of that district, I may again mention—keeping an eye on "Ops" whose views I shall always be happy to meet in any way in my power—that a nugget of gold was found in Donegal, embedded in a piece of quartz, by Mr. Lisabé, C.E., and exhibited by him at a recent meeting of the Dublin Chemical Society; and that gentleman believes that a quantity of that precious metal exists there in a similar form, he having found some small particles in the ferruginous clay also. It is known that in Wicklow large quantities of gold have been found, and were extracted both by Government workings and by private persons and companies, and there is no reason to doubt but that large quantities might be discovered by proper explorations. I do not mean to say, however, that masses of it exist, or that it would be at all profitable to seek for it singly, so capricious is it in locality: I believe quite the contrary, though to other mining operations it might form an important adjunct.

## BRITISH PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, on Thursday, Mr. J. BRITTON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, observed that he had taken the chair in compliance with the wish of his co-directors, and he, therefore, required at their hands a little forbearance, though he must say the task he had to perform on this occasion was one that did not call for any particular remarks at his hands. He could, however, assure the proprietors that they had nothing to hide from them, and that the undertaking was going on in as satisfactory a manner as could be desired. In conclusion, he would call upon the manager to read the notice of the meeting.

Mr. JAMES SHERIDAN (the manager) then read the advertisement convening the meeting, and remarked that they were called together for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company, which they were empowered to do by the 23d clause in their Deed of Settlement; this clause authorised them to increase their capital, by the issue of additional shares to the extent of 1,000,000. sterling. It was with a considerable degree of pleasure he could inform them that they were not summoned there for the purpose of making a call: on the contrary, the present and prospective working of the institution was of such a character, that they would not be compelled to do anything of the kind; and though they commenced three years ago with a heavy debt, it afforded them peculiar pleasure now to say that they had not only removed the difficulties which then surrounded them, but they had liquidated their liabilities, and aroused and secured the confidence of the public. With reference to the increase of capital, he was aware that some shareholders held conservative opinions on the point, but for his own part he was disposed to be radically liberal, as he considered that in an undertaking of this kind they could not have too many shareholders, whose interest it was to work for the common weal. He would now submit the resolution of the board, who only wanted from the shareholders power to raise the additional capital, and by that means increase the sphere of their operations, so that in course of time they would have good shareholders diffused over the country. As they had many applications for shares from various parties, which they were unable to supply, they had come to the determination to increase their capital to its full extent; and at a board meeting in the present month, upon notifying the fact that there were applications for shares which could not be supplied, in consequence of the society's Deed of Settlement having been signed for the whole of the first part, or original capital, amounting to 100,000, and upon considering the power vested in the directors under and by virtue of clause 23 in the Deed of Settlement, it was proposed by Mr. Burchett, seconded by Mr. Good, and carried unanimously, that the capital of the society be increased to its full extent of 1,000,000. sterling, in shares of 10s. each, and that an extraordinary meeting be convened forthwith, for the purpose of consenting to the adoption of such resolution.

Mr. EMMETT, as one of the oldest members of the society, had a resolution put in his hands, which he had much pleasure in moving, and which only required the consent of the shareholders to its adoption. Their manager (Mr. Sheridan) had stated the facts, and he would, therefore, content himself by proposing,—"That this meeting consents to the adoption, and gives its cordial support to the board of directors to enable them, to create an issue of 900,000 shares, of 10s. each, upon which 1s. is to be paid when taken."

Mr. COCKE briefly seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. GRADY, before giving his unqualified consent to the resolution, would like to know the reason why the question of limited liability, which had been before the board, had been dropped?

Mr. JAMES SHERIDAN replied, that when the matter was before the board, owing to the incompleteness of the Act of last session, it was deemed advisable to defer it.

Now, however, that it was improved it would again come before them in due course. Though there was scarcely any necessity of such a course, as there was already a special clause in their Deed of Settlement to limit the liability of shareholders in a more secure and simple manner. He was satisfied that Mr. Grady had given a hint which he considered valuable, and would not be lost sight of in their future guidance.

Mr. HARDING proposed a resolution to the effect, that the meeting express its unqualified approbation of the course taken by the board of directors; and, in doing so, said that it was in every respect a reflex of his own statements. Having been connected with the company from the beginning, he could unhesitatingly express the unqualified approbation which he felt at the course pursued by the directors; they had his entire confidence, and gave the best guarantees that could be given to the public generally, and the shareholders in particular. The surest guarantee to the public was the propriety of a company, and the larger the number of names in the Deed of Settlement the greater became the security. So, also, with the guarantee to shareholders. He did not know the argument used for restricting the number of shareholders, but conceived that it was founded on the decrease of divisible profits, in proportion to the increase of shareholders. Should it, however, be said that the object of the directors was to raise money, then in that case he thought the most judicious plan would be to make a call. What they wanted was to increase their business, and extend it to every town in England, so that their shareholders in the country, holding a few shares, would identify themselves with the society by becoming agents, and by that means increase the profits of the present shareholders. He could not conclude without again expressing his approbation of the directors and management. The motion was seconded and carried; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was briefly acknowledged, the meeting separated.

## ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the society's house, 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Saturday, March 15, to receive the auditors' report of the receipts and disbursements of the society during the year 1855.

Mr. H. F. STEPHENSON in the chair.

Mr. A. MACDONALD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the financial statement of receipts and disbursements, as follows:—

Balance last audit, Feb. 14, 1851	£ 13,145 10 1
Assurance premiums (less commission)	161,671 1 7
Interest on investments (less income tax)	60,567 12 10
Mortgages	33,825 17 5
Loans on policies repaid	1,969 0 0
Ditto London Joint Stock Bank	5,100 0 0 = £279,279 1 11
Assurance claims	£121,014 1 6
Annuity claims	522 18 4
Investments in Government securities	50,562 10 9
Ditto on mortgage	80,403 13 7
Loans on policies	8,037 0 0
Purchase of ditto	4,950 5 2
Re-assurance premiums	401 5 10
Rent, taxes, insurance, &c.	701 13 5
Printing, advertising, and stationery	1,222 19 5
Directors, auditors, and medical officers	2,191 4 0
Actuary, secretary, and clerks	2,915 0 0
Agents' charges and medical fees	434 15 7
Solicitor and law expenses	391 5 4
Sundries	459 9 3 = 271,203 1 6

Leaving balance in hand £ 5,076 0 5

The SECRETARY then read the statement of the assurance fund, to Dec. 31, 1855, consisting of—

Funded property and Government securities	£483,947 17 6
Mortgages	885,132 4 2
Life interests and reversions	119,589 1 3
Cash in hand	5,076 0 5 = 1,493,765 3 4
Less loan from London Joint Stock Bank, &c.	5,402 10 1

Leaving a total fund of £1,488,363 8 6

The SECRETARY next read the report of the auditors, which stated as follows:—We, the auditors of the Economic Life Assurance Society, having carefully examined the account of receipts, disbursements, and investments during the past year, and compared them with the vouchers produced, beg to report we find them correct. We have not only again the satisfaction of expressing our approval of the accounts of the society for 1855, but it affords us pleasure to believe that the business progresses satisfactorily, and to observe that its assets have steadily increased.

(Signed) J. G. STELLWELL, E. CHARRINGTON, J. HOWELL, R. TAYLOR.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it would be as well to remark, before the actuary gave his statement, that if any gentleman had any questions to ask in reference to the report or accounts, they would be embodied in the statement.

Mr. J. J. DOWNS (the actuary) said that the progress of the society during the past year had been, on the whole, highly satisfactory: 379 proposals were made, upon which 176 policies were issued, assuring an amount of 366,141. There were some other policies for contingencies, which could not be stated in that form. The new premiums received during the year were 15,415; renewals, 155,357; commutations, and combined with life interest, 883; remission as bonus, 4063; making the total income from premiums for the year, 175,730. Of the 379 proposals made, 476 were issued, and 91 were declined, or not completed. Of the 476 issued, 459 were for the whole life, and of these 144 were on a participating scale, and the others for terms of years or contingencies. This was a matter of congratulation, as the best class of business in the office. It was also satisfactory to know that 70 per cent. of the policies issued during the year had assured in this way, were effected at the head office, and only 30 per cent. were received through agents. The average sum assured by each new policy was 774l., exceeding the average of the preceding five years by 44l. Claims have accrued on 114 policies, assuring on 97 lives the sum of 72,959l., and carrying bonus to the extent of 9334l. The average sum assured by each such policy was 657l., being 142l. less than the average of all the policies in force, and 281l. less than the average of the preceding year. The total amount of claims during the year was 27,703l. less than expected, and 55,500l. less than in 1854. The total sum paid in respect of bonus during the year, and also in respect to claims, allowance for surrender, and reduction of premiums, was 14,355l. The total assured by 7226 policies was 5,748,000l.; annual premiums, 169,000l.; and bonus liability, 458,617l.

Mr. SMITH enquired what were the number of claims paid and accruing in the last year?—Mr. DOWNS replied that the claims paid in 1854 were 81,500l., and in 1855, 120,614l.; whilst the claims accruing were 147,708l. and in 1855, 82,593l. The last year gave an average of 15,000l. less than the average of the three preceding years. Mr. DOWNS said it should be remembered that the last year was their quinquennial year, and they had more proposals for people who wished to participate in the bonus to be divided: consequently in 1854 they had issued 711, whilst in 1855 only 476; but this last year might be considered as better than the average of ordinary years.

Mr. LEEF considered the meeting was perfectly satisfied with the statements laid before it, and he, therefore, had much pleasure in moving its thanks to the Chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a gratifying thing to find that the proprietors had no complaints or objections to make to the management. Though they had only been in existence 33 years, they had now an income of 220,000l. per year, and last year 99,000l. more than they required for their wants, and had also a fund of upwards of 1,500,000l. Looking at the society as a commercial undertaking, their position was such that, were they disposed to give up business and retire, they could go into the market and ask any gentleman to give them 1,000,000l. for the concern, and would get it without any difficulty, and the purchaser would then start with all the advantages of their establishment, and it was most satisfactory to know that such was their position. Having made these prefatory remarks, he would proceed with the business of the day. The resolutions he had to propose were the adoption of the auditors' report and accounts; that 140l. be awarded to the auditors for their past ser-



views; and that the auditors, Messrs. J. G. Stillwell, R. Harrington, J. Howell, and H. Taylor, be re-elected.—Motions carried unanimously.

Mr. LUTY moved, and was seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and court of directors, which was carried.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment paid to himself and the directors, stating that their best exertions would be used to maintain the high and honourable character now enjoyed by the institution.

Mr. Lewis proposed a vote of thanks to their secretary, Mr. Downes, and their secretary, Mr. A. Macdonald, which was seconded by the Chairman, who paid a very gratifying tribute to the faithful and diligent services of those officers.

A SHAKESPEARE remarked that whenever he required any information, and applied for it at the office, it was always given by the servants willingly, gracefully, and politely.—Mr. Downes briefly returned thanks, and said it was highly gratifying to know that they enjoyed the confidence of the society, and it would always be their anxious endeavour to deserve a continuance of the good opinion of the members.

The meeting then separated.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

[From the Commissioners of Patents' Journal—March 18-21.]

NOTICES TO PROCEED.

T. R. COOPER, Battersea: Obtaining motion with power and velocity by purely mechanical means.—J. HICKS, Bedford-place, Clapham: Gauge valve, applicable to boilers of steam-engines, and to other purposes.—H. CLINTON PARK, Commercial-road South, Finsbury: Indentering marble and stone, and permanently fixing colour thereon, when colouring material is applied thereto for producing a variegated pattern or device on the surface thereof.—J. HALEY, Manchester: Improvements in buffers and spring draw-bars of wagons or other railway vehicles, and in the application of the same.—COLEMAN DEFRIES, Houndsditch: Roof-lifts for railway carriages.—J. H. HUTCHINSON, East Bedford, Nottingham: Machinery for converting rectilinear motion into rotary motion.—W. INGRAM, Gibraltar Iron-Works, Newton Heath, Manchester: Crossings for railways.—J. MANN, Manchester: Working the valves of steam-engines.—R. A. BROMAN, Fleet-street: Manufacture of cast-steel.—MOSWOOD and ROBERTS, Enfield: Drying and coating iron and copper.—W. W. HAWTHORN, Headingley, Leeds: Casting the bearings or brasses of machinery.—W. W. SKELTON, London: Propelling motive power, which he entitles the "hydrostatic motive power engine."—W. H. BOWMAN, Singleton-street South, East-road: Construction of railways.—R. A. BROMAN, Fleet-street: Treating bituminous shale, boghead mineral, and other like schistous bodies, in order to obtain various commercial products therefrom.

PATENTS SEALED.

R. L. JOHNSON, Cabra-terrace, Dublin: Manufacture of gas for illumination from peat or other substances, and the apparatus employed.—J. and W. OLIVE, Woolford, Bury: Manufacture of wheels for railway and other purposes.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE THIRD YEAR'S STAMP DUTY HAS BEEN PAID.

W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Engines to be worked by air or gases.—W. MALINS, Saville-row: Application of atmospheric propulsion upon railways.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTION.—We have, during the week, inspected a working model of an invention for propelling carriages without the aid of steam or horses, from which the inventor (Mr. THOS. FARRELL) anticipates the most favourable results. In this model the power is obtained by a tread-wheel, consisting of a cylinder of about 1 ft. in diameter, with light iron plates, radiating from the outer surface. At the end of this cylinder is fixed a mitered cog-wheel of the same diameter, which, by means of two others, having about a dozen teeth each, communicates the power to a fourth, fixed on the axle carrying the driving-wheels. In order to set the machine in motion, it is merely necessary to tread upon the radiating plates as they present themselves. The inventor positively asserts that the power obtained is such that he is enabled to move a ton weight with ease, even with his model, on a common road: were rails provided the capabilities of the machine would be nearly fourfold. The power or speed could, of course, be increased or diminished, as will, by varying the proportions of the miter-wheels on the cylinder or driving-wheel axle respectively; and where considered desirable hand power could be substituted for the tread-wheel. There can be little doubt that where it is impracticable to use steam this invention could be advantageously applied, and that it would then prove a desirable means of transporting heavy weights; but it could never become a substitute for steam in any position where that agent could be employed. The inventor considers it very applicable for the removal of the produce of mines from the point of extraction along the levels to the shaft, and again from the mouth of the shaft to the dressing floors and elsewhere; and provided the machine can be cheaply manufactured, which we are informed is the fact, there is reason to believe it will become extensively used for these purposes. [We are authorised to state that Mr. Farrelly will supply any owner of mines or contractor with a set of machinery, to enable him or them to test its capabilities, free of expense.]

NEW STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER.—Mr. T. Kempton has patented a direct-action steam-engine, in which one high-pressure and one low-pressure cylinder are arranged in the same line, and having a double-acting air-pump also in the same line as the cylinder; also, a steam-boiler in which the fire pursues a peculiar course through the flues, and which is set upon metal supports.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE-AXLE BOXES.—Instead of forming the principal part of the axle-box of several pieces of metal, Mr. W. Horsfield casts it in one piece, and of such shape as to dispense with hinges, pins, rivets, or screws or other fittings. The top of the axle-box is likewise peculiarly formed, in order to receive and hold the weight-spring, upon which the carriage rests, without the use of screws, &c. The cover of the grease box is also maintained dist proof by means of a spring, so contrived as to require neither fitting nor fastening to the axle-box.

RAILROAD CHAIRS.—Mr. A. V. Newton (for a correspondent) has patented a method of arranging and combining, with a suitable frame, a cam shaft, which, though a rocking lever, depresses a die that holds fast the metal, which is to form a railroad chair, while being cut by a pair of roller shears, such shears being forced upwards by a second lever, operated by the same cam shaft. Also, in combination with the said roller shears two adjustable benders, secured at opposite sides of the machine, and operated by cams on the end of the cam shaft, for the purpose of bending over the lips of the chair, as they are cut and raised by the action of the roller shears, so as to give them the form of the die, from which, when the chair is shaped, it is discharged by the action of a forked rod or plunger.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL.—Mr. A. Morin, has patented the manufacture of a smokeless fuel from small coals or coke, mixed with tar or bitumen. He claims—Distilling off tar and other matters from artificial fuel, by heating the fuel in an iron oven, and collecting the volatilized matter in a suitable condenser in connection therewith; also, raising the heat of such iron oven after the distillation has ceased, or nearly so, to char or decompose such bituminous matters as will not distill over, and which would injure the quality of the fuel.

RECENT AMERICAN PATENTS.

ROLLING IRON: CORLISS and HARRISS, Providence, R. I.—The common method of rolling iron is to pass it, in a hot state, between heavy metallic rollers, the latter revolving in fixed bearings. The object of the present invention is to roll iron into sheets that are of a tapering thickness—that is, thicker at one edge than at the other. The long wrought-iron hinges used upon heavy doors are cut from iron of this description. The improvement consists in placing the iron to be rolled, properly heated, upon a flat bed, and causing the roller to traverse over the iron until it is suitably rolled out. The framed roller is carried in a subject to a pair of adjustable guides, by means of which the roller is readily made to press harder and harder as it advances, and thus taper down the iron beneath.

IRON MANUFACTURE: J. HARRISON, of St. Louis, has made a valuable improvement in charging boxes for iron furnaces. The box is of the same size as the furnace, cylinder, or ladle, with a movable bottom. In use, the charge of coal, ore, and limestone, is placed in the box, rolled on a railroad, immediately over the top of furnace, and then discharged through the movable bottom. In this manner the charge is thoroughly spread out and intermingled; the result is an increase of between 5 and 10 per cent. in the production of iron: this is an important gain. The old method is to dump in the charge from barrows; but when thus thrown it falls in a heap in the centre of the furnace, where the ingredients cannot so readily meet and combine.

CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES: BIRDSELL HOLLY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—All of the condensing steam-engines now in use are provided with a condensing chamber, into which the exhaust steam is introduced and condensed, by contact with jets of cold water. An air-pump is employed for keeping up a constant vacuum in the condenser, and also for conveying the water resulting from the condensation into the boiler. The condensing apparatus, taken altogether, is somewhat expensive, and uses up a very considerable portion of the power of the engine. The present improvement consists in dispensing with the air pump and condenser, and in connecting the exhaust or eduction pipes with the boiler feed pipes. The steam will thus be exhausted by vacuum, as before, will be condensed by contact with the feed water, and pass onward into the boiler. This plan effects an important economy in fuel, for the whole heat of the exhaust steam is imparted to the feed water, while the water of the boiler is used over and over. The invention is not claimed as a substitute for the condenser in the larger kinds of engines. It is particularly applicable to steam pumps or pumping engines, for feeding boilers and other purposes, and when applied to boiler feeders it consumes every particle of steam used to drive the pump, and returns it to the boiler, giving all its caloric to the feed water.—Scientific American.

THE NEW COLLIERIES ACT IN LANCASHIRE.—BRANCH OF REGULATIONS.—By the recent Act of Parliament, 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 108, to amend the law relating to the working of coal mines, certain general rules are enacted, the 6th stating that a proper indicator should be attached to the engine, to show the position of the lode in the shaft, and also an adequate break by which persons may be raised or lowered by the shaft. In consequence of the recent accident in Farnworth, Mr. G. S. P. Smith, chief agent to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, was summoned before the magistrates, at the Town Hall, Little Bolton, on Monday, by Mr. Dickinson, inspector of coal mines, for a breach of this rule. Mr. Smith pleaded guilty, but promised to comply with the provisions of the Act immediately; and this being the first case, the magistrates inflicted the small penalty of 5s. and costs.—The Act empowers proprietors of coal-mines, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to make rules for the management of their mines. This has been taken advantage of by Mr. William Hulton, who established a rule prohibiting his colliers from removing the tops of their safety lamps. At the Town Hall on Monday, George Pickup, of Farnworth, and John Berry, of Kersley, two of his workmen, were summoned for a breach of this rule, and were fined 5s. each and costs.

At the Tredgar County Court, Mr. L. Williams, landlord of the Rolling Mill Inn, Blaenau, sued several debtors for small amounts, due for beer, spirits, &c.—The Judge examined plaintiff's book, and enquired what the entry "shop 10s." was intended to mean.—Mr. Williams replied that the defendant authorised him to charge 10s. against him at the shop; he might, however, explain it better to the Bench by saying that when one of the workmen owed him money, he directed him (plaintiff) to charge him at the company's shop with the account, and the "shop" in paying the workmen deducted the sum, which they paid to him.—The Judge thought it was a peculiar mode of payment.—Mr. Williams said, it was really so; and he had also to allow the company 2s. 6d. in the pound in such payments.—The Judge: What! do you mean to tell me the company encourage their workmen to go to beer-houses and inns to drink, and then take 2s. 6d. in the pound from you for settling the accounts for them?—Mr. Williams: It is exactly as I have told your Honor.—The Judge strongly disapproved of this mode of doing business, which the plaintiff said was the general custom of innkeepers.

Mr. Peter Watson is now on a visit to the counties of Cornwall and Devon, inspecting mines for his friends.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Alten Mining Association have received their mining report from Feb. 5 to 19:—At RAIPPA, there is no change to note in the several workings. The bottom stops are again at work, but the operations in this part are still impeded by water.—At OLD MINN, in the south end, and middle part of Bergmeister's slope, the lode has become very small; but in the north end, and east side, there is still some good ore ground standing, which we shall soon see to tribute, if no improvement be met going forth in the slope. The lode in the east slopes yields from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm., and presents a favourable appearance. In the transverse level, the lode is rather improved: it is from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide, spotted with ore. We have nearly finished the winze plate, and shall commence sinking the winze mentioned in my last in a day or two. The lode is cut through in the shallow adit—it is about 4½ ft. wide, and looks just the same as last reported.—At UNITED MINN, in the 50 south, at Wood-fall's, there is no change. We suspect that a part of the lode is standing to the west of the level; we are, therefore, gaining the level in that direction, and hope shortly to meet with something more remunerative than the one we have been driving on.—At MICHAEL'S, in the new adit we have intersected a clay-slate stratum, but whether it is the same which we have intersected in this and Woodfall's Mine, we cannot yet exactly say, but a few ft. driving will throw some light on the subject; it has disordered the lode. The prospects in the pitches are pretty fair. The following is the estimated produce for Jan. 1.—

	Tons.	Per cent.	Copper.
Raippa	32	6½	2-08
Old Mine	109	5	5-00
United Mines	4	6½	0-26
Michael's	10	5½	0-55
Total	146		7-89

The Linars Mining Company have advices, dated Pozo Ancho, Linars, March 10:—West of Engine-shaft, on South Lode: The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of Don Carlos winze, has a better appearance on the south part; it is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fm., and is 14 fm. 4 ft. 1 in. from the winze. On the north part, in the same level, west of Don Carlos winze, the end is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; it is 10 fms. 9 ft. 7 in. from the winze. The water prevents the other points west of engine-shaft from being at present worked.—East of Engine-shaft, on South Lode: The lode in the 65 fm. level, west of Shaw's shaft, is without lead; the end is distant from the shaft 14 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., nearly to Miguel's winze, which will soon prove if a more productive part of the lode remains on the north wall. Miguel's winze, sinking under the 55 fm. level, is down 8 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., and is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 55 fm. level, east of San Pedro's winze, has considerably improved since the last report, and is worth 2 tons per fm. This end is now east of the winze 9 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. Basilio's winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, is poor; it is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east of No. 3 winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the end is now 1 fm. 0 ft. 5 in. east of the winze.—Middle Lode: The lode in the 55 fm. level, east of Thorne's, is without alteration, producing ½ ton lead ore per fm.; the end is distant from the cross-cut 6 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. Parra's winze, sinking under the 45 fm. level, in advance of the last named end, is worth 1 ton per fm., and is now under the level 5 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. The 55 fm. level, west of Thorne's, has been holed to Sanchez winze, where the lode is poor, but large. The lode in the 45 fm. level, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; it is down 3 ft. 10 in.—North Lode, East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 55 fathom level, east of Gex's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; this end is now 11 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. east of the winze. Cristobal's winze, sinking under the 45 fm. level, before the last named end, is down 3 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., and is worth 4 tons per fathom. The 55 fm. level, west of Thorne's shaft, is improved, being worth 4 tons per fm.; it is extended 14 fms. 4 ft. 1 in. from the cross-cut. In order to cut out the ground through which this level has been driven, we have set a winze to sink under the 45 fathom level, and 26 fms. from the cross-cut. In the 45 fm. level, driving east, the lode seems to be "taking horse." The north wall, which has been driven on for 3 varas more than this part, is worth 4 tons per fm., with the wall not yet proved. The south part is worth 6 tons per fathom; or, together, 10 tons. The distance from the shaft is now 13 fms. 5 ft. 2 in. Puerta's winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, is now down 6 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., and is worth 5 tons per fm.; this appears to be on the south part of the lode, just described. The cross-cut driving south in this level is proceeding fairly, and is extended 5 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. The 31 fathom level is extended east 95 varas, or 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and is worth ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The main adit is now on rapidly with the boiler, and the boiler making will soon finish putting the boiler together. At Warne's shaft, a few days will suffice to get everything into its place to work the engine.

La Fortuna Mining Company have advices dated Linars, March 10:—At Candia Incesa, Adit's shaft was sunk in the past month 3 ft. 10 in. O'Shea's shaft was deepened 1 fm. 4 ft. 1 in. The 3d level is now communicated to the old level we had before us; the level is now cleared 74 varas west of O'Shea's shaft, or 24 varas west of Antonio's winze, where we find a run, which we are now clearing. We have resumed driving the 4th end west by four men, at 700 rls. per vara for the month. We have commenced putting flat-roads in the 3d level, from Taylor's engine-shaft to Las Anconas winze, having a convenient place to put the rods down from the 3d to the 4th levels; just over Los Anconas we found it would be less expensive, less inconvenient, and less friction, to put them in the 3d level than the 4th; we got the Englishmen to cut all the ground that is required to put in the rods and complete the whole work at 800 rls., they paying all expenses and Spanish labour. We shall get the lift to work by the end of this week.—East of Taylor's shaft: At Miguel's winze, in the bottom of the 2d level, we sunk in the latter part of the month 1 vara 1 foot, or 3 ft. 1 in., re-set to drive by six men, at 600 rls. per vara (or to reach the 3d level); we have 3 varas more to sink to reach the bottom of the level, lode worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. We have cleared up Jose's winze to the 3d level; the level is extended 42 varas, at which place we find an old winze from the 2d level, at which we enter the lode, and from there we are going to sink a new shaft, the lode in the back varies in value, but near the old winze it is worth 1½ ton in a fathom. West from Jose's winze the level is driven 21 varas 1 foot 6 inches; the end is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm., which we shall commence to drive. We shall also drive the end, east of Chacon's winze, to communicate; Miguel's winze will be an intermediate one, so when down we shall be able to drive from three points, and hope to complete it in a short time, as it will give us 3 ft. advantages. In the 4th level, the cross-cut north was driven last month 1 fm. 5 ft.; we are now continuing on the cross-cut at last month's price, 900 rls. per vara; to be satisfied there is lode farther north of the one mentioned in last report, we have cut a few strings north of the lode, but they appear to be dipping towards it. We have weighed January ore, and find it is up to our estimate, 40 tons. Our raising for March, we expect, will be from 50 to 60 tons, but we shall very soon be able to increase considerably. At Los Salidos, Morris's engine-shaft was deepened in February 1 fm. 0 ft. 2 in.; re-set to the Englishmen at 1100 rls. per vara, for the month. We have put flat-roads from the engine-shaft to a winze on the lode, to enable us to get to the 2d level; they are now cleared 250 varas, and we have cleared 250 varas of the deep adit. Dolagan's shaft is down to the 1st level, we have set a cross-cut to the lode at 250 rls. per vara.

The United Mexican Mining Association have, via New York, despatches from the chief commissioner, Major Farrell, R.A., dated Guanajuato, February 15:—JESUS MARIA Y JOSE: In the shaft, 4 varas have been excavated, making a total depth of 128 varas. The extraction from the pozos of Dolores and San Francisco has been further augmented by ore from the pozos of San Tomas and San Hilario. On my visit to the mine on Tuesday last, I found 265 carags of clean ore, the ley varying from 8 to 13 marcos per monton; I directed it to be sold, and the result was \$1268.—LA TRINIDAD: Since my last report, some rich ore has been met with in the cruero (cross-cut) of San Rafael; it has, however, been variable. In the upper workings, occupiers by concession, have been less in quantity and quality, the sale of the ore for the month of the 13th inst. was 277, and for the two weeks ending the same date \$637 3. It must, however, be taken into consideration that the prices given for ore at present are much less, in consequence of the great scarcity of salt in the district, a very material ingredient in the process of beneficiation.

The Copiapo Mining Company have despatches, dated Checo, Feb. 1:—Cusco: The lode in Price's shaft is from 2 to 3 ft. big, and composed of spar, mudstone, and spotted with ore. In the 30, driving east of Harman's shaft, on the new lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, productive of ore. In the slopes in the bottom of this level the lode is from 8 to 9 feet wide, 3 feet of which is very rich ore. We have holed No. 1 winze from the 30 to the 40. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 30, is 1½ ft. wide—a good lode of ore. In the 40, driving east on the new lode, this lode is still large, and has every appearance of making a bunch of ore shortly. In a winze sinking in the lode, the lode is productive of ore. The lode in the 40, driving east, we have driven through a small shoot of ore for about 3 ft. since my last report; the lode at present is not so good, but still producing stones of rich ore. In the slopes in the 10, on the Green lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide—a good lode of ore. Produce of Checo for the month of January:—Best dark ore, 600 quintals; green ditto, 400; ditto despoite, 900; best dark ditto, 800; burrows ditto, 200; Smalls washed, 200 = 3100 quintals. The troop have carried to the station this month 4208 quintals.

The Cologne Mining Company have received the following working report of the Vahlberg, Rahrbaerbohe, and Fahrenberg Mines for Feb.:—VAHLBERG: Before the field works in the track towards the south, 97 lachters were worked up; the ironstone here has been very good throughout the month, and continues still of excellent quality. As this track is so far advanced as to be under the first shaft, which has been driven to the 13th inst. the lode is subject to a small change (lode deep), we shall now work upwards, so as to break into the said shaft. In the track towards south, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 workings: In the four workings a total of 247 lachters were worked out; in No. 1, 8 lachters; in No. 2, 2 lachters; in No. 3, 74 lachters; and in No. 4, 73 lachters. The quality of ironstone in this track was also good. Some ridges were met with in working, sometimes springing so far forwards that the way in said places was only about 5 or 7 ft. thick, which, however, in general is of no importance, and occurs in almost all iron mines. Working in the ironstone track: Here 6 lachters were worked out, all of excellent quality ironstone. The whole surface worked contained 42 cubic lachters, not reaching the lachters estimated in my last report; the reason is, that last month's supports were obliged to be arranged, to prevent the breaking in of the way, which in the beginning of the month was not taken into consideration, as it was thought it would not be necessary before March. The quantity of ironstone produced is 1863 tonne 3 scheffel, nearly 44½ tonne per cubic lachter. The condition of the ironstone during February is pleasing, and the result satisfactory. The track to the south was lengthened, as above said, 97 lachters, and the vein everywhere well hit, so that a fine thickness of the vein for nearly 10 lachters has been confirmed. For March, the following work have been ordered:—The workmen must be increased four or five hands, as the supports must be continued, and the pickers must not be detained by this work. The working out of the ironstone will continue on the same places as the foregoing month. The north and south fields are each occupied by six hands, as are also the other workings with six each, making a total of forty-two pickers. As, owing to the frequent changes in the thickness of the way, it is difficult to calculate exactly how much has been worked out of each part at the end of the month, and to avoid the tedious process of bargaining for the price, I will only estimate the produce for March at 1500 or 1600 tonne.—RAHRBAERBOHE: In this mine, in the month of February, a total of 101 lachters way surface was worked out; the ore throughout has continued good, and has undergone no change from last month. The ore brought to the surface from the 101 lachters will give 190 tons of copper ore; for each lachter, about 19 cents of ore. Since Feb. 19, dressing has been going on again, but, owing to want of hands, only with two or three men; 25 cents, in all of ore was washed. The works of March

will consist in a continuation of those of Feb. The picking, &c., is agreed for at 9, 12, and 13 lachters per lachter, without preparation and water stoppage. Dressing will be carried on as diligently as possible, but as it is not possible to say beforehand whether we can get the necessary workmen, it is impossible to state any definite quantity. The expenses, as well as the production, will be about the same as last month.—FAHREBERG: In the Fahrenberg gallery, 24 lachters have been worked out in the direction of the Annetten shaft, but unprofitable. The way has undergone no change, but the ground has become much firmer. The water in the Annetten shaft has fallen up to-day 42 ft.; the water still in the shaft is 18 feet. The last few days have been very dry, and the water in the shaft has fallen to 18 feet. In April, in March, about 2½ lachters will be worked out of the gallery; the work is agreed for at 38 lachters per lachter, including preparing.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Company have despatches, dated Freiburg, March 17:—Teufelsgründ Lode: In Louisen level, in the end driving west, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; it is divided into three branches, ground fair for driving. In pitch No. 3, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 9 cwt. of ore per fm.; in pitch No. 4, the lode is 14 feet wide, worth 13 cwt. of ore per fm. In Wilhelm's level, in the end driving east, the lode is 8 in. wide, without ore to value; the ground has become rather harder. We have set the end west to two men, for the purpose of making our level straight for the rails; the lode is 5 in. wide, but poor. In pitch No. 9, in back of the level, the lode is 22 in. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; ditto No. 10, 19 in. wide, 5 cwt.; ditto No. 11, 15 in. wide, 4 cwt. In Frederick's level, in pitch No. 1, 1½ wds, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In underhand slope east, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 2 cwt. per fm. ditto No. 2, west, 1 ft. wide, 8 cwt.; ditto No. 1, west, 9 in. wide, 2 cwt. In pitch No. 11b, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. per fm.; ditto No. 12b, 2 ft. wide, 7 cwt.; ditto No. 17b east, 1 ft. wide, 12 cwt.; ditto No. 17b west, 2½ ft. wide, 14 cwt. In the rise going west, there is no change, and in the end driving west from bottom of winze No. 3, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 3 cwt. of ore per fm. In the cross cut west from Scheller winze No. 1, the country has become somewhat harder.—Schneider Lode: In Trudner's level, in pitch No. 12 south, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing 3 cwt. of ore per fm.—Old Adit: We have opened 24 feet of the old level since last report, together, 334 ft. north of our winze; no change. The backs have been stopped away to a considerable extent.—New Shaft: Since last report the shaft has been sunk 7½ feet, and we are now down 240 feet from the surface.—GENERAL REMARKS: The sampling for last month amounted to 356 cwt. 55 lbs. of ore. We are beginning to feel a scarcity of water, occasioned by the very dry weather we have had of late.—SALTING WORKS: We finished the ore and salt smelting on Saturday last, and we are now employed in delivering. I expect that the present campaign (No. 20) will produce 280 marks of fine silver, and 350 cwt. of litharge.

The Pontigbaud Mining Company have received a report from Capt. Rickard, from which the following are extracts:—Rouze: The winze sinking in the bottom, 25 metres south of the crosscut, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom: this is south of the course of ore we had in the south, and is a valuable discovery. The deep adit level, south of Agnes' shaft, is now driving on the western part of the lode, which is very wide, and yielding upwards of 1 ton of ore per fathom; the same level, north from shaft, is turning out ¾ ton of ore per fathom; this also, is on the western part of the lode. We intend, in the coming week to cross-cut east, to see the whole size of this large lode. The adit level north from cross-cut, between St. Peter's and Anna's shaft, on the middle lode, is looking well, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode, as far as we can see, has not been crossed on in any other part of the mine, and bids fair to be a valuable discovery.—Rouze: The 45, north of John's shaft, is still in a fine lode; the part driving on is yielding ¾ ton of ore per fathom; this shows well for our north ground, and I hope will soon become one of our principal points. The rise over the 60, north of John's, has been holed to the 45, and has laid open a good course of ore from level to level. The 85 south, on St. Mark's lode, is yielding 1½ ton of good ore per fathom; this proves that the ore is good in going down, as the 85 is quite as good as the 60 over that place.—Miguel: The adit level north of the surface workings is producing ¾ ton of ore per fathom. We have been a winze in the bottom of the adit level to come down on the 20, on the No. 6 lode; the lode in this winze is worth full 4 tons of ore per fathom.—PRANAL: The 50, south of St. Martin's shaft, is in good ground, and proceeding towards the incline shaft rapidly, where we hope to enter the ore ground. Our lavers are well supplied with stuff, and tolerably well handed, and I hope the sampling for this month will be as much, or more, than we have yet sampled in one month. All our surface works are being carried on rapidly, and everything is proceeding just as I could wish, and I hope so as to give satisfaction.

The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have advices from their agents, as follows. Mr. Greig, their storekeeper, dated Feb. 19, says:—"I have to report the safe arrival of the men and myself at Escribanos, on the evening of the 4th inst., and on the following day we reached the mine, since which time all hands have been employed, as I have reason to believe, as profitably for the company. For my part, I see nothing to prevent the company's affairs becoming very prosperous under the able and zealous management of Capt. Tregoning, as fresh and richer discoveries are being made of gold, far more abundant than that hitherto tested. I am happy to say there is a disposition throughout, the men and all, to bear with anything until we can see the company's affairs rescued from the blight which has so long been upon them, and placed on that footing they desire them to be, a prospect which I honestly believe is at last opened to us."

Mr. Cowan says, dated Colon, Feb. 23:—"By the present mail I have sent orders to a large vessel to ship without fail the machinery lying there. Your future is now a bright one, and I sincerely trust that success will attend the patience and perseverance so long displayed."

Capt. Tregoning writes, Feb. 19:—"With the new staff I have already increased the produce, and am regularly at work in the mine, stopping the lode in the west side of No. 2 shaft. Since the miners have forked the water with the hand pump, they have had part of their time occupied in clearing the mine of the refuse the Germans left—removing and replacing the timber they put in. Clearing out, we have discovered a level on the south part of the lode, which we have been driving on, and which gives a lode 14 feet wide, yielding about 10 tons of ore per fathom, which must be stamped. The lode for this width appears to be in branches of quartz, varying in width from 1 inch to 2 feet. The divisions (or "horres") between the branches are principally felspar, in various stages of decomposition. I am of opinion the produce will much vary from time to time, as the gold appears to be in rich pockets, or branches. The sinking of No. 2 shaft any deeper must depend on the appearance and productiveness of the lode; at present, the lode is promising as we go down with the slope.—I enclose you Jan. pay list, and copy of cash account:—Gold produce from Jan. 21 to Feb. 18, both dates inclusive, 79 ozs. 10 dwts. 3 grs., which I forward to your address by this mail in the usual way. The week from Feb. 11 to 16, both days inclusive, by the stamps alone we cleared 31 ozs. 7 dwts. 5 grs. of gold, this being the first ore from the shaft since the miners commenced working."

The Nouveau Monde Mining Company have advices from their superintendent, Mr. Richard Bray, dated Atopeque, February 2. He states:—"In San Pantaleon Mine, during the last month, we have sunk Cornubis shaft 104 yards; it is now down to within 1½ varas of San Daniel's level; between this and Dolores level, there are about 14 varas more to sink, so that I hope in two months, or three at the farthest, we shall be driving the end of this latter level, on the branch of gold ore in hand: this will be quite so soon as we shall be able to dress it. The side level has been driven 7 varas; we have cut a succession of branches, which are letting out a quantity of water, and continue to drive on them a few varas further, to ascertain the value of the lode. In the level west from the surface, 71 varas, have been driven on a fine lode, which so far contains no ore.—Socorro Mine: Since my last, we have been endeavouring to penetrate to the old men's workings, by the level marked on the plan No. 1; we have succeeded to a certain extent, having cleared and secured 171 varas; we have met with two branches of galena, containing a little above 80 ozs. silver per ton of ore, but the mountain is so much broken here, that we shall not be able to work them until we get into whole ground; we have also ascertained that these workings are on the same lode as the lode on which you Jan. pay list, and copy of cash account:—Gold produce from Jan. 21 to Feb. 18, both dates inclusive, 79 ozs. 10 dwts. 3 grs., which I forward to your address by this mail in the usual way. The week from Feb. 11 to 16, both days inclusive, by the stamps alone we cleared 31 ozs. 7 dwts. 5 grs. of gold, this being the first ore from the shaft since the miners commenced working."

The Alstree Mining Company have advices from their agents, dated Adelaide, Dec. 20. Mr. Foster has just returned from a visit to Mount Remarkable, preparatory to finally removing thither for the purpose of testing the new purchase. He writes as follows:—"At Tungkill, we have not yet opened the lode at the 67, although we have driven altogether to the south, or on the lode's course, about 5 fms. We are now working about an inch in thickness in the breast of the end, which I shall expect will open to the lode. The ground is looking as usual; no doubt we shall yet return a good deal of ore from Tungkill previous to stopping works. Since I last wrote I have been up to the Carlton Mine, and have left two men in possession; we have also got a good many of our materials on the ground. I am now in town, purchasing ration, &c., to be sent to Charlton, via Port Augusta. I have arranged with all my men—required to start on the first Monday in January. That time I expect the 67 will be stopped, and the pit-work drawn up from the shaft." Mr. Foster also advises the shipment of 57 tons of ore per Victoria, in addition to 37 already shipped per Switzerland.

RATE OF INTEREST PAID BY RAILWAY STOCK.—The following statement shows the rates of interest per cent. per annum yielded by ordinary railway stocks at present prices. The calculation is based on the dividends paid for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855, and for the year ending with the same date:—

Railways.	Last half-year.	Last year.
Bristol and Exeter	£5 2 3¼	£5 2 3¼
Birkenhead, Lancas., and Ches. (27½ sh.)	3 13 4	2 19 7
Dublin and Belfast	5 7 1½	5 7 1½
Eastern Counties	4 12 3½	5 12 3½
East Lancashire	4 15 10½	4 15 10½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	3 11 5	3 11 5
Glasgow and South-Western	15 2½	4 12 3
Great Northern	6 10 2	4 9 8
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	4 16 1½	4 16 1½
Great Western	4 0 7½	3 12 7
Kendal and Windermere	5 11 1	4 1 0½
Lancaster and Carlisle	5 3 7½	5 2 1½
Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock	5 1 8	4 18 9½
London, Brighton, and South Coast	5 16 0	5 0 0
London and North-Western Stock	5 4 6	4 19 6
London and South-Western	5 3 8½	5 6 4½
Midland Stock	5 3 7½	5 2 1½
Midland, Birmingham, and Derby	5 14 3½	5 8 5
North-Eastern Berwick Stock	5 18 5	5 5 3
North-Eastern York Stock	5 18 2	4 15 5½
South-Eastern	6 9 3	5 6 1



**EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.**—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MAINTENANCE of the PERMANENT WAY and WORKS; also, for the FORMATION and LAYING DOWN of a SECOND LINE of RAILS from STUBBINS JUNCTION to RAWSTENFALL, including all the works connected therewith.

Specified plans may be seen on and after the 26th inst., at the engineer's office, Bury Station. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works," to be addressed to the undersigned before the 19th day of April next.

By order, **MYLES FENTON, Sec.**  
Bury, Lancashire, March 12, 1856.

**BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.**—The above SCHOOL will be OPENED for the ADMISSION of PUPILS on MONDAY, the 31st March, in a part of the building kindly devoted to the purpose by the Committee of the Bristol Trade School, in Nelson street.

The Course of Instruction will include Geology, Machinery, Mining, Surveying, Boring, Sinking, Pumping, Winding, Lighting, Timbering, Bookkeeping.

In addition to the above, arrangements have been made for pupils attending the Mining School to have all the benefits of the Trade School, and to be at liberty to attend the classes connected therewith.

The charges for the whole Course of Instruction in the Mining and Trade Schools will be One Shilling per week, or Ten Shillings per quarter. For the Evening Classes (which will be chiefly opened for the benefit of working colliers and their children), sixpence per week, or Five Shillings per quarter. All payments to be made in advance.

For pupils coming from a distance, the Committee will arrange to provide (if required) suitable board and lodging, at the rate of Thirty Guineas a year, including the cost of education.

All applications for admission to the school to be addressed to the mining master, Mr. MAET, 3, Russell-terrace, Coronation-road, Bedminster, Bristol; and any further information may be obtained by application to Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, Shortwood Lodge, Bristol.

**THE BRITISH PROVIDENT LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 4, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.**

Capital £1,000,000, in shares of £10 each.  
EVERY VARIETY OF LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.  
POLICIES INDISPENSABLE.—No error, mistake, or omission, will be allowed to vitiate the life policies of this society.

Assurances are effected on the following and all other practical contingencies of human life, and every facility offered so as to adjust the payments to the respective means of the assured.

1. ASSURANCE of £150 and upwards in single, joint, and survivorship lives, the amount being payable on the death of the assured party.

2. ASSURANCE for short periods, such as one, five, or ten years.

3. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE, payable on the party attaining a given age, or dying previously.

4. ASSURANCE for the whole term of life, by increasing or decreasing premiums.

5. ENDOWMENTS of £100 and upwards, payable to children on attaining 14 or 21 years of age.

6. ANNUITY ASSURANCE, by which a given yearly allowance will be granted, and an agreed portion of the purchase money returned to the representative of the annuitant on death occurring.

7. ANNUITIES—immediate, deferred or survivorship; by which a yearly allowance may be secured to the purchaser at once, or upon his attaining a given age, or upon the death of another party named in the contract.

8. ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.—Assurances are granted to provide against disability resulting from accidents, a feature peculiarly suited to persons whose occupations are hazardous.

9. PROVISIONS AT DEATH.—In order to supply the wants too generally consequent upon the death of the heads of families in humble circumstances, and especially to defray funeral expenses, an agreed portion of whole-life policies, which do not exceed £50 each, will be paid, upon satisfactory proof being given to the Society, of the decease of the assured.

**DIVISION OF PROFITS.**—Life assurances may be effected with or without a participation in the profits. Policy holders of £100 and upwards on the participating scale, will be entitled periodically to a share of the profits of that class of assurances; such profits to be added at the discretion of the directors as a bonus to the original sum assured, applied to the reduction of future premiums, or to be receivable at once in money. The first investigation will be made at the end of seven years from the commencement of the business, and thereafter annually, when four-fifths of the divisible profits arising from the participating assurances will be appropriated amongst the holders of policies, in proportion to their amount, and the period in which they shall be respectively entitled to participate.

**PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.**—The holders of policies of assurance upon their own lives, on the participating scale, for the whole term, for £400 or upwards, and endowment assurances for the like sum, are members of the Society, and as such entitled to attend and vote at all general meetings.

**SAVINGS FUND DEPARTMENT.**—To enable members to deposit small sums which they may wish to invest at a remunerative rate of interest, and to obtain such deposits back, with their accumulations, after the expiration of a fixed term of years.

All further particulars may be obtained of the Company's Agents, or at the Head Office, of **JOHN SHERIDAN, Managing Director.**

**CANE-CRUSHING MACHINE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—On Wednesday next, at three o'clock, there is expected to be a large attendance of parties connected with the West Indies, Brazil, and others interested in the manufacture of sugar, to witness the operation of De Mornay's Patent Sugar Crushing Mill, when experiments will be made with a quantity of fresh canes, imported for the purpose, so as to show fully the perfect manner in which the juice is separated from the megas, or fibre; and the canes, without the fixed dumb turner, pass through the mill. The experiments already made, with stale canes, have demonstrated the simplicity, freedom from clogging, and facility of cleaning, combined with three expressing operations instead of two; and the forthcoming trial, it is anticipated, will exhibit the peculiar merit of the invention in a very conclusive fashion. Messrs. De Mornay, who have devoted many years to the successful introduction of sugar machinery in various parts of Brazil, especially in the fertile province of Pernambuco, shortly about to be traversed by the railway of their projection, have experienced the greatest success with these mills, which are so constructed as to obtain in most instances no less than 17 per cent. increase upon a given crop, at an expense where a good iron frame common mill had been used before, both being driven by the same engine. As proof of the favour with which De Mornay's patent is received, it may be mentioned, that one Brazilian planter and his brother-in-law, living on contiguous estates, have bought four of these mills in three consecutive years, so satisfied were they of their economy and productiveness.

**THE TRINIDAD BITUMINOUS LAKE.**—In the Mining Journal of Jan. 26, we noticed this extraordinary natural deposit, which will, no doubt, before long become a valuable article of commerce, the ingenuity of the Earl of Dundonald having been instrumental in proving its value for a variety of useful purposes, amongst others as a substitute for iron in the manufacture of water pipes, as a coating for metals, entirely protecting them from corrosion, and as a joint for pipes instead of lead. It is also applicable in almost every instance where durability is required with perfect impermeability, is desirable. The pipes made from this material are capable of resisting a pressure of 140 lbs. on the square inch, whilst they can be manufactured at a much less cost. A company has been formed, with "limited liability," for the purpose of utilising the products of this lake, and thus supplying a long-felt want, by introducing a steam fuel on the American side of the Atlantic, at such rates as would render great service to the commercial community trading in that locality, by affording them facilities for employing steam power, where, under other circumstances, it would be impracticable. The lake itself is situated near the village of La Brea, is nearly circular, but is encircled upon a given crop, at an expense where a good iron frame common mill had been used before, both being driven by the same engine. As proof of the favour with which De Mornay's patent is received, it may be mentioned, that one Brazilian planter and his brother-in-law, living on contiguous estates, have bought four of these mills in three consecutive years, so satisfied were they of their economy and productiveness.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.**—Mr. D. M. Callum of Stonehouse, Devon, has invented a very simple and ingenious contrivance for recording telegraphic messages as received, without the use of wheels, or springs, of any description: from small balls, or globes, being the new feature in the invention, it has received the name of the "globe-type telegraph." The box in which the apparatus is contained opens in the usual manner, and the front also turns down, exposing the whole to view. A shelf is fixed near the top of the box about 3½ in. wide, and contains basins for certain small coloured-glass balls of ¼ in. diameter. From this, at an angle, is fixed another board, for supporting channels for conducting the balls to the dial on which the message is recorded, and which is provided with a series of tubes, for receiving and keeping them in position. At the lower end of each channel is a dent, which throws out one ball each time a circuit of electricity is completed. The dent is mounted on a stand, and an electro-magnet, acting on a lever, puts the apparatus in motion. The several coloured balls intermixed form the alphabet, and as the entire message may be preserved until copied, there is little to fear from error. Secret communications may be transmitted with the greatest facility, as by drawing a line at different angles through a circle the several coloured balls could be represented, and the clerk would be enabled to forward it with greater facility than if written in the usual unintelligible style, at present employed for the same purpose. The telegraph may be worked with one or two wires, and there appears no more disadvantage attending its use than that of the present apparatus, whilst its advantages are considerably greater.

**MADAME TUSSAULT'S EXHIBITION.**—The portrait models of several distinguished personages engaged in the Peace Conference at Paris are here to be viewed, and much curiosity has of late been excited to contemplate the representations of those who are endeavouring to bring about the blessings of peace. Many interesting objects have just been completed, to render, as far as possible, every improvement in the collection of historical portraits, or other objects of instruction and amusement, to gratify the holiday seekers.

## Statistics of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

**FISHER v. BOGUE, NEWCOMBE, AND EDWARDS** (Assignees of John Batters, a bankrupt).

**SAME v. H. C. WOOD AND STANFELD** (Assignees of David Halket, a bankrupt).

**SAME v. SYDNEY, GILL, NASH, AND WILLIE.**

**IN RE CALSTOCK UNITED MINES.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that pursuant to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 10th day of November, 1855, and the 13th day of February, and the 16th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING 100 (one hundred) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendants William Bogue, William Newcombe, and Edward Watkins Edwards, as such Assignees of the said John Batters, as aforesaid; 85 (eighty-five) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendants William Henry Hackett and Hutton Hamer Stanfield, as such Assignees of the said David Halket, as aforesaid; 25 (twenty-five) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant William Sydney; 25 (twenty-five) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Charles Gill; 25 (twenty-five) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Alfred Nash; and 80 (eighty) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Sidney Alexander Wylie, respectively, of and in the said MINES (or as many of the said several shares of the said several Defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the Orders, or Decrees, obtained against them respectively), and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINES.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. R. W. CHILDS, plaintiff's solicitor, 25, Coleman street, London; or to Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 19, 1856.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND PLANT, AT GREET'S GREEN, WEST BROMWICH.**

**MR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1856 (by order of the Trustees of Mr. Thomas Payne), at the Dudley Arms Hotel, in Dudley, at Five for Six o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be produced, all that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called the STAFFORDSHIRE IRONWORKS, situated at Greet's Green, in the parish of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to HENRY CORNER, Esq., solicitor, Stourbridge; G. JARRET, Esq., Messrs. GAZ, DOCKER, and SUTTON, and W. COTTELL, Esq., solicitors, Birmingham; or to the auctioneer, Dudley.

**TWO HUNDRED 6 tons COAL WAGONS.**

**MR. ESSEX WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the Rugby Station, TWO HUNDRED NEW 6 tons COAL WAGONS, built expressly for the London and North Western Railway, in consequence of the default of the intended lessees. They will be divided into lots, suitable for private purchasers. Approved bills at two or three months' date, with interest added for time, will be taken in payment.

The owner will be glad to receive tenders from railway companies for the hire of the whole, upon a fair rental, with or without future powers of purchase; such tenders to be addressed to Mr. ESSEX, auctioneer, Rugby, on or before Thursday next, the 29th inst., that due notice may be given of abandonment of sale.

The wagons may be seen on application to Mr. GAW, station master, Rugby.

**SWINTON IRONWORKS.**

**MESSERS. OLIVER AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Prince of Wales Hotel, in Masbro' in the county of York, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1856, at Four o'clock in the afternoon (unless disposed of in the meantime by private contract), and either altogether, or in such lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, all those valuable and extensive IRONWORKS known as the SWINTON IRONWORKS, five miles from Rotherham, and 11 miles from Sheffield, having a wharf and frontage to the River Don Company's Canal, the whole length of the works, with water communication to Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Hull, &c., and the Kilnburn and Swinton Railway Stations, on the Midland Railway, and Mexboro', on the South Yorkshire Railway.

The work consists of 16 puddling furnaces, 2 ball furnaces, 2 mill furnaces, 1 annealing furnace, 1 30-horse condensing beam-engine, driving plate mill, and 1 hammer, complete, with stone-belt engine-house; large iron cistern, one other portable beam-engine, 14 horse power, driving finishing hammer; 1 other portable condensing beam-engine, 25 horse power; driving bar mill, with all wheels, gears, water bushes, floor plates; working tools, in the most complete working order; together with 4 large cylinder boilers, supplying the whole with steam; 3 stone-belt converting furnaces, in good working order. Smith's shop, 2 hearths; 2 pair of bellows, with all tools complete; roll turners' shop, with 2 lathes, 1 fitted with screw machinery, driven by 1 6-horse high-pressure engine, with 8-horse cylinder boiler. Foundry, with air furnace, capable of melting 15 tons; 2 cupolas, cranes, crane and hand ladders, moulding boxes, sand, &c., all complete, with models for all the gear, wheels, &c., in the forge; dry house fitting shop, model makers' shop, joiners' shop, boat carpenters' shop, melting furnace, 10 holes; counting-house, 3 cottages, coal pens, pens for redore and scrap iron, with coking furnace for redore, and other warehouses and outbuildings. Also ONE CLOSE OFF PARCEL OF LAND adjoining, comprising about 3 acres. Also, EIGHTEEN STONE BUILT COTTAGES, at High Thorn, in the township of Swinton, and near the works, with a valuable Stone Quarry. Also, a large and substantial STONE BUILT HOUSE, at Kilnburn, close to the railway station, well adapted for an inn, with 2 cottages, stabling for ten horses, with hay lofts and carriage house, so built as to be easily converted into cottages. To view the premises, apply to the manager, Mr. COOK; for further particulars, apply to CARLIS and CUDWORTH, Solicitors, Leeds.

N.B. The vendors are still open to sell by private contract, on application as above.

**A VALUABLE AND MOST IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, NEW CANNON STREET WEST.**

**MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Mortgagees to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, 16th April, at Twelve for One, in One Lot, those very valuable PREMISES, No. 15, in NEW CANNON STREET WEST, which have been recently completed in the soundest and best manner; they possess great advantages in situation, have a very striking and attractive elevation, and are fitted up with every comfort and convenience. The premises are four stories high, and contain numerous suites of first-rate offices and counting-house (suitable for capital business), with light airy rooms, four strong rooms, water closets, &c. Also, adjoining and connected with the above, those capital PREMISES in ST. MARY ALDERMAY CHURCHYARD, which consist of a respectable family dwelling-house, with excellent domestic accommodations, spacious warehouses, offices, and counting-rooms on the first, second, and third floors, and capital shops and cellars on the ground floor and the basement. These last-named premises have long been in the occupation of the proprietor, Mr. D. T. Johnson, and their rental value, with those above-named in New Cannon-street, which are at present unoccupied, may be fairly estimated at £1800 per annum. The entire estate is held by Mr. LEIFCHILD, on a lease for 61 years from Sept. 1853, at a ground rent of £350 per annum. To a bank, public company, or mercantile establishment of the first class, these premises offer great advantages, as well in their central situation as in the unusual extent of space they occupy. Immediate possession may be had.**

Particulars and conditions of sale will shortly be issued, and may be had at Garraway's; of Messrs. DAVIDSON and BRADBURY, solicitors, Weavers' Hall, Basinghall-street; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD's offices, 62, Moorgate-street, where cards to view may be obtained.

**CORNWALL.—ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRY.**

**PEREMPTORY SALE.—TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MINE PROPRIETORS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.**

**TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,** on the premises, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th inst., commencing on each day at 10 o'clock precisely, the WHOLE of the remaining VALUABLE MACHINERY, STOCK IN TRADE, and UNFINISHED PRODUCTIONS, on the above premises:—

**MACHINERY.**—A 16 inch cylinder condensing engine, 4 ft. stroke and 8 tons boiler, complete; a 14 inch horizontal engine, 3 ft. stroke, with 4 tons boiler complete; a 14 inch cylinder steam-hammer, 3 ft. stroke, and about 7 tons boiler, with furnace, frame, and fittings complete.

Larger self-acting boring and drilling machine.

Seven lathes of various sizes.

Sawing machine.

Two tilt hammers complete, worked by a water-wheel 15 ft. diam., 4½ ft. breast.

Punching and shearing machine.

Plate bending machine.

Cylinder boring mill.

Pump boring machine.

**STOCK IN TRADE.**—New bar-iron; spring steel; pig-iron; a number of 14 in., 12 in., and 8 in. pumps; H-pieces; doorpieces; plunger poles, &c.; stamps; shank heads and tongues; stump pullers; stamps; plates; anvils for flat-roads; feed pipes; bishopeads; large shears; chains and bolts; crab winch; two pillars, beams, scales and weights; 30 and 40 in. smith's hammers; vices; anvils; various smith's tools; grinding stones; five carpenter's benches; an excellent turning lathe, complete.

Six cast-iron core carriages; large quantities of cast-iron core bars; loam plates and moulding boxes; a large collection of cast iron and wood patterns; wrought-iron beams; cast-iron loom kettles; ironfounders' tools of all descriptions; wheels of various sizes; a very large quantity of old wrought and cast-iron; three dandies; firewood; and numerous other articles.

**UNFINISHED MACHINERY.**—A 70 in. cylinder pumping engine, far advanced towards completion; a 50 inch ditto, ditto; a 34 in. cylinder stamping engine, ditto.

The whole of the machinery will be found, on inspection, to be of the very best quality, with the latest improvements, and affords an opportunity for select purchases, such as is rarely offered. The unfinished mine engines are on the best principle, and are well worthy attention; all the important portions being completed, so that parties in the trade could render them at a short notice. The unsold stock is very heavy, and comprises almost every article requisite in large foundries, and of the best and most modern description, amongst which will be found an immense quantity of patterns of machinery of all kinds.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. J. J. GUMMER, St. Austell (executor of the late proprietor, Mr. J. F. Hodge, deceased); or to Messrs. COODE, SONS, and SHILTON, solicitors, St. Austell.

Dated St. Austell, 12th March, 1856.

**WHEEL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**—An excellent 30 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 5 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DANIELL, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

**CONTRACTORS' IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS FOR SALE,** consisting of from 3 to 400 second-hand earth wagons; 30 3-wheeled carts, 30 barrows, new; a second-hand 8-horse steam-engine and boiler; circular saw shaft and six saws; 12 pairs of 2 3/4 shears; blocks; smith's tools; a large assortment of ironwork; a cast-iron rammer; timber for carts and barrows; cast-iron wheels and sundry useful implements. Unless disposed of by private treaty, the whole will be offered by public sale, of which due notice will be given. For particulars, apply to Messrs. COWAN, SHELTON, and Co., St. Nicholas and Woodbank Ironworks, Carlisle.

**MR. WHEATLEY KIRK** begs to call attention to his large STOCK of ENGINES and TOOLS, which are of the best workmanship and newest construction. All classes of STEAM-ENGINES, NEW and SECOND-HAND, a large number of which, HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL, are always on hand, ready for delivery on the shortest notice. Wastley Kirk also has on hand a large stock of the construction of engines of any class or power, and to complete the same promptly. Engineers' Tools of every description on hand; Slide and Screw-cutting Lathes, Planing, Punching, and Drilling Machines, &c.

Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; and Bonded Wharf, Salford.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER PLANT or ROLLING STOCK, RAILS, CHAIRS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TURN TABLES, CRANES, MILLWRIGHT WORK, TOOLS, STEAM-ENGINES, and MACHINERY,** for home and exportation, may be had on application to WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

**THE LATE J. BUDDLE, Esq.'s, LETTERS UPON VENTILATION,** and the PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES; written immediately prior to the invention of the safety-lamp. A FEW COPIES of the above having passed into the hands of Mr. P. S. KEMP, Pelton Colliery, Chester-le-Strade, parties interested may OBTAIN THEM by enclosing 13 postage stamps to his address.

**MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR** intends LEAVING on his ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION about the LATTER WEEK in MARCH. Shareholders desirous of having mines inspected will send on their orders early, as he will only charge, when in the vicinity of the mines, the fee of a resident agent.

Mr. ENNOR will survey young and promising mines, or genuine dividend ones, for companies free of charge, and hand them a report, if required, on their giving him early notice.

Mr. ENNOR, on his return, will frame his List of Mines for the ensuing year, and all deserving mines will be placed therein.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset, March 11, 1856.

**GAS AND COKING COALS,** of very superior quality, producing upwards of 10,000 ft. of gas, of great illuminating power; and COKE, peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, &c.; MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by addressing the British Colliery and Coke Company, Newport, Monmouthshire.

**BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.**

To be had of the maker, JOHN DAVIS, Derby, Manufacturer of Dials, &c.

**IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.**—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KEMP, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEMAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

**IMPORTANT ANTHRACITE OR STONE COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET,** in the centre of the coal field of PEMBROKESHIRE, accessible to the Harbour of Milford Haven. This estate is nearly 500 acres in extent, situate in the parish of Loveston, near the shipping place of Greenwell Quay, and contains all those pure and high-priced veins of ANTHRACITE or STONE COAL, so valued and amongst malsters. Levels to drain the cross water have been driven. Pits have been sunk on some of the veins, and engines and engine-houses, shops, storehouses, and office, &c., have been erected; and the colliery is now partially worked, and is in admirable condition for being opened out on an extensive scale, at a moderate outlay. Apply to the proprietor, GEORGE PANTHOS, Esq., Tenby.—March 10, 1856.

**TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET,** the COLLIERIES at STAUNTON HAROLD, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicestershire. A most favourable opportunity presents itself for a safe and productive investment of capital in this improving district. A seam of coal, 13 ft. thick, has been proved at the moderate depth of 50 yards, and a considerable extent may be leased. The line works adjoining may be taken on in conjunction with the collieries, if desired. The works are connected with the Midland Railway by a tram-road, and thence to the Ashby Canal. Immediate possession may be had.

To view the works, application may be made to JOHN HARRIS, at Staunton Harold; and for particulars relating thereto, or to treat for the same, to Mr. JOHN THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Midland-road, Derby; Messrs. GREEN and SMITH, solicitors, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; or Mr. RALSTON, Charley, near Stafford.

**TO BUILDERS, QUARRYMEN, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY PROPOSAL,** all that BED OF STONE, consisting of FLAGGS, SLABS, and SLATES, underneath from 1 to 20 acres of land, situated at East Hamstead, in the township of South Bedburn, in the county of Durham. The above quarry has been in full working for the last two years, and presents a clear and unbroken face, yielding flag, slabs, and slates of large dimensions and superior quality, rising with self and smooth faces; within four miles of the Haggerlesworth Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

In the bearing of the above is a SEAM of FIRE-CLAY, together with a SEAM of COAL upwards of 2 ft. in thickness, which will be sold. The clay has been manufactured, and found to yield bricks of first-rate quality.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN ROSSON, Redworth, near Darlington.

**DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.**—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for a PAIR of BLAST ENGINES, specifications of which may be seen at the company's offices, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Four P.M., up to the 31st March, inclusive. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

THOMAS NURSE, Sec.  
Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, March 19, 1856.

**DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.**—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for THREE CORNISH BOILERS, specifications of which may be seen at the company's offices, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Four P.M., up to the 31st March, inclusive. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

THOMAS NURSE, Sec.  
Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, March 19, 1856.

**INNEY CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, SOUTH PETHERWIN, CORNWALL.**—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at No. 26, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 30th day of April next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, on the general business of the company.

It is hereby further given, that such General Meeting aforesaid a resolution will be proposed, declaring any share or shares forfeited, under Art. XI. of the Rules and Regulations of the company, upon which the two last calls shall not have been paid.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1856.  
Offices of the Company, 26, Moorgate-street, London.

**TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at their offices, No. 61, Moorgate-street, London, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1856, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. And that such MEETING will be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of deciding upon the propriety of taking proceedings to enforce payment of a debt of £500, or thereabouts, due to the company.

By order of the Board, **HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.**  
61, Moorgate-street, March 6, 1856.

**FINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Blandford-street, on Monday, the 31st inst., at Two o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with reports from the directors and auditors, for the half year ending 31st of December, 1855; to confirm the election of Wm. Henderson and Wm. Loftus Lowndes, Esqrs., appointed directors in the place of Wm. Thorne and Joseph Thomas, Esqrs., retired; to elect two directors in the place of John Addis and Chas. Morris, Esqrs., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election; to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year—Thomas Coxhead and Henry Bickley, Esqrs., are eligible, and again offer themselves for re-election; and for general business, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, **J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.**  
3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, March 17, 1856.

**IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.**—The Directors have this day made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS on each of the shares of this association; and the proprietors are requested to pay the same on their respective shares, on or before Monday, the 21st day of April next, at the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London, the bankers of the association. No transfer can be made until payment of the call.

Winchester House, Broad-street, London, March 13, 1856.

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 10th day of May next.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 10th May will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office; and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, March 7, 1856.

**THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned SHARES in this company, which have been FORFEITED under the provisions of the Bye-laws, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, by Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, at the City Auction Rooms, 39, Gracechurch-street, London, on Thursday, the 27th day of March next, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Directors, **JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary and Cashier.**  
31, Lime-street, London, Feb. 26, 1856.

Numbers of the shares above referred to:—2936 to 2985, 20,231 to 20,275, 10,391 to 10,590, 5891 to 5990, 9316 to 9740, 22,651 to 22,850.



**CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.**—W. RADMORE begs to acquaint parties frequenting the county of Cornwall that the ROYAL MAILS and COACHES, plying through Cornwall, NOW LEAVE the GLOBE HOTEL, BEDFORD STREET, where places only can be secured, and all information required obtained.

RADMORE, DUNN, OLIVER, WARD, PEARCE, } Proprietors.  
TEDDOR, PENFOLD, AND CO., }  
Royal Mail and General Coach Office, Globe Hotel, Plymouth.

**OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c.**—VIA EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—STEAM BOILERS SECURED FROM** EXPLOSION BY W. KEMBLE HALL'S PATENT APPARATUS, which may be easily applied to any form of boiler in a few hours.—For terms and licenses, apply to FRANK CONDER and Co., 4, Upper Charles-street, Westminster.

#### VENTILATION OF MINES.

**COULSON'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATING,** OR BLOWING APPARATUS. The most perfect invention of the age. This APPARATUS can NOW BE SEEN IN FULL OPERATION at CARN GALLER MINE, on the Morvah and Zennor Cliffs, near Penzance, and at BASSET GRAZE UNITED MINE, Gwennap, near Truro, Cornwall, where it has triumphantly established its claim to be the only known apparatus for the complete ventilation of adits, levels, and other recesses of mines, where the air, through any cause, may be unfit for respiration.

By the use of this machine, explosions in coal mines would be prevented, the health of miners in all cases preserved, the cost of labour reduced, and the practicability of driving levels to any length, without sinking shafts or winzes, secured.—For full particulars, testimonials, &c., apply to the patentee, Mr. JOHN COULSON, Penzance.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE** MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

**IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO** SMELTERS OF IRON, &c.—R. and J. COUPE have much pleasure in informing iron smelters and others, that they are now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of other high-pressure blowing machinery, and considerably under half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COUPE respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

**TWO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—SUBSTITUTE FOR** HORSES, BY NELSON'S PATENT MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which now do work formerly done by horses, and also by FIXED ENGINES on inclines, giving great satisfaction to the proprietors, and effecting an immense saving over the old horse haulage system.

The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and, running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rails, and of any gauge down to 32 in.

The following are some of the coal and ironworks in Scotland, England, and Wales, where these engines are at work:—Glenarmack, Ardara, Eglington, Dalmenington, Perth, Clyde, Downlas, Pontypool, Lillieshall, Grassmoor, Ebbw Vale, Coltness, Monkland, Omsa, Gartsherrie, &c.

NEILSON AND CO., Locomotive Engine Makers, Glasgow.

**SPIKES AND FISH BOLTS.**—Prices and detailed information, with respect to HOPPER'S PATENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SPIKES AND FISH BOLTS, will be forwarded on application to Mr. GEO. HOPPER, Houghton-le-Spring Ironworks, and Britannia Ironworks, Fence Houses, Durham. Thousands of tons of the above have been made at these works during the last ten years, for most of the principal railways in England. A liberal allowance to exporters and commission agents.

**STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY.**—From 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YEO and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

**WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE.** In Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

**WATER-WHEELS AND STAMPS AXLES FOR SALE.**—FOR SALE, FIRST RATE WATER-WHEEL (by Whithy and Co. of Warrington), 40 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast, buckets 12½ deep; all iron, except arms; cost when new upwards of £1000. The warehouse room being required, it would now be sold for £200. It is laying a short distance from Newton Quay, and the Railway Station. Also, TWO STAMPS AXLES, 12 heads each, with framing, &c., complete; a 30 ft. WATER-WHEEL, nearly new, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, buckets 12½ deep—all iron, except arms; and a quantity of 5 in., 8 in., and 9 in. PUMPS.—For particulars, address CHAS. and HY. WEBBER, Ironfounders, &c., Newton Abbott, Devon.

**MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY,** CONDUCTED BY W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, 104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to the SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the laboratory on the following terms:—

Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance... £20 0 0  
Fee for 3 months, payment in advance... 6 0 0

**HENRY J. MORTON AND CO'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES,** for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the Kingdom.

**GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES;** will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

**PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS,** 1d. per foot.  
**DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS,** to save COAL.  
**PATENT BOILER COMPOUND,** for bad water.  
**FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES,** of all sizes,  
**GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.**  
**MILNERS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES.**

**STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES** in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c., and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.  
**SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER,** and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.  
N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

**MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND** COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL.

Especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £2 to £2 10s. each.  
**BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER,** for testing the ventilation.  
Price £2 3s. to £4 4s. each.

**STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES,** very strong and accurate, £2 each.  
For further information, apply to  
H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

**FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES,** for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, and WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.  
Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

**CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY** PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, cottages, cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.  
H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,** MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.  
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,  
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET,** on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

**RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—**GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

**WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS,** WARRINGTON.  
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANT BARS.

**JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,** 1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.  
CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON, RAILROADS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c. Orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freights or Carriage sent on application.

**TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS,** FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.  
All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

**TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.—**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS for the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE.  
B. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.  
Offices, 101, New-street, Birmingham.

**THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.**—Extract from the Report of Captain DOUGLAS GALTON, R.E., Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on Railway Accidents for 1855. After referring to several cases of one class of accident, he says:—

"In all these cases it is stated by the inspecting officer that the accidents would probably not have occurred had the joints of the rails been fished. The stability of the permanent way is one of the most important elements in the economical and safe working of a railway, and to obtain this stability very great care should be bestowed upon the joints of the rails. Of the improved joints in use, the fish-joint appears to be one most largely adopted on narrow gauge lines, and to have proved very satisfactory."

LICENSEES to USE the FISH-JOINT, of which the Permanent Way Company are the sole proprietors, and every information respecting various other highly important patents belonging to, or worked by, the company, may be obtained upon application to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the Manager, or to  
26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

**TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.**—W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound rest, shaping, planing, punching, and shearing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application.

**TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.**—CHAS. MACINTOSH and CO., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS of the VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing, also for gun holders, ball pumps, alkali cisterns, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise, made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

**DR. COLLYER'S AUSTRALIAN GOLD, TIN, AND COPPER** MACHINERY.—DR. COLLYER informs those who are interested in mining property that he has APPOINTED RANSOMES and SIMS SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND of his PATENT MACHINERY; and that they are prepared to SUPPLY the same on the following cash terms:—

Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons } £120 0 0  
of ore per day. Power required (say) eight horses }  
Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) three horses } 90 0 0  
Gold separator, capable of washing alluvial earth, from 10 to 12 tons } 50 0 0  
per day. Hand-power }  
Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each—capable of reducing 1000 tons.  
(No part of this machinery exceeds 15 cwt.)

N.B. These machines are particularly adapted for the reduction of tin ores.—For further particulars, address RANSOMES and SIMS, Ipswich.

**GOLD ORES.—ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF.**—Mr. CALVERT continues to RECEIVE PARCELS OF ORES, not exceeding 25 tons in weight, and will REMIT the WHOLE of the GOLD they contain in a bar to the sender, upon payment of £2 10s. for any quantity less than a ton. A great reduction in the charge upon larger quantities. Rich gold ores purchased. Savoy Gold Works.—Apply at Mr. HENSON'S, 113a, Strand.  
P.S. As soon as Mr. CALVERT'S patent is sealed, licenses will be granted, and the public need no longer be imposed upon by the mechanical delusion of "Gold Machines."

**GOLD QUARTZ AND OTHER MINERALS ASSAYED** in the large way by G. BURSILL and CO., who are PURCHASERS OF, and CONTRACTORS FOR, the REDUCTION OF GOLD and SILVER ORES, both British and Foreign. Samples may be sent carriage free; and the charge is £3 3s. when not exceeding 25 cwt., after which a price will be given for operating more extensively, if desirable. Companies, &c., supplied on reasonable terms with their very superior Patented Machinery.—Works, Ranelagh-road, Thames Bank, Finsbury.

**MINERAL CRUSHING AND GRINDING MILLS,** SMELTING, REDUCTION, and GENERAL ASSAY WORKS, MILL WALL, LONDON.—Messrs. SYMONDS, FELL, and CO., have taken the above extensive and commodious premises, plant, and powerful machinery of the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company; and having made large additions and alterations, are prepared to GRIND and REDUCE every description of material—SILVER, LEAD, GOLD, and OTHER ORES, EMERY, GYPSUM, COPROLITES, MANGANESE, PLUMBAGO, SALT-CAKE, FLINT-CLAY, &c., for sale or manufacturing purposes; and receive any quantity for WAREHOUSING, SMELTING, PREPARING, or SAWING; or to PURCHASE, SELL, and SHIP the same ON COMMISSION, if required.

The extensive laboratory of this establishment is open for assays and others requiring the use of the same for experimental trials, or chemical research. Steam-power to let.—Suffrage Wharf, Mill Wall, London.

**RANSOMES' SILICEOUS STONE.**—THE PATENT SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are prepared to execute CONTRACTS for the supply of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL DETAILS for BUILDINGS, &c., manufactured in this beautiful material, which has received the approval of eminent architects and scientific men, and which for sharpness of outline, durability, and cheapness, stands unrivalled.

It is especially applicable for the elaborate details of Medieval and Ecclesiastical Architecture, for Gothic Windows, Doorways, Pinnacles, &c., Crosses, Corbels, Altar Screens, Pulpits, Fonts, Monumental Tombs, Tablets, Headstones, &c. Also, for all kinds of Garden Decorations, Fountains, Figures, Vases and Pedestals, Flower Boxes, Warden Cases, Balustrades, Terrace Walks, Gate Piers, Caps and Bases, &c. And for Coats of Royal Arms, Chimney-pieces, Brackets and Trusses, Ashlars, Quoins, String Courses, and other Dressings.

Further particulars, with illustrations, on application to Mr. FREDK. RANSOME, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster; or Patent Stone Works, Ipswich.

**SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.**—THE PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Festiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with the supply of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLATES are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimlico Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is, much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.  
To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.  
Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 35 lbs., was exposed for 25 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.  
Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.  
All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

**ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY** OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS AND ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.  
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

**PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.**—LEE STEVENS'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL, INCREASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely adapted to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings, accumulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

**MINING.—PATENT PUMPING AND WINDING STEAM** ENGINES, MADE PORTABLE, and MOUNTED ON BROAD WAGON WHEELS, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE.—All interested in mining are invited to INSPECT MEDWIN and HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES. (See the Reports of this Journal.)  
Several of these engines are in stock, and ready for immediate delivery, of 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, and 40-horse power, adapted for mining and other purposes. They possess advantages of strength and simplicity over all other portable engines; and may be seen at Messrs. MEDWIN, HALL, and Co.'s, sole patenters and manufacturers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

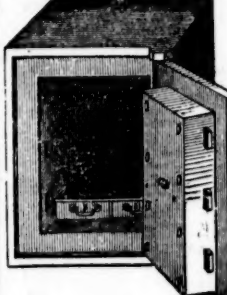
**PUMPING MACHINERY.—LIFTING AND FORCING PUMPS,** PATENT CENTRIFUGAL and DOUBLE-ACTING PUMPS, DEEP WELL PUMPS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, and every description of MACHINERY, of the most approved construction, MANUFACTURED and SUPPLIED by GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London. Catalogues on application.

**PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL,** POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.  
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.  
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.**—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.  
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

**212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES** (non-conducting and vapourproof), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.  
MILNERS' PHOENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

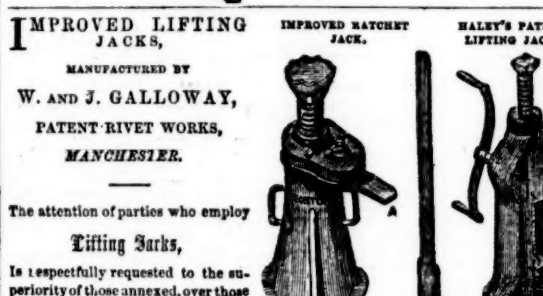
ROBBERIES PREVENTED.  
FIRE RESISTED.  
**GEORGE PRICE'S PATENT** FIRE-RESISTING and THIEF-PROOF SAFES and CHESTS are allowed by all scientific and practical judges to be the STRONGEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS in the world against fire and thieves.



Fitted with Gibbons and Price's, Tucker and Reeve's, or Cottrell's Patent Unpickable and Powder-proof Locks.

See Mr. Price's "Challenge and Letters to Mr. Milner," which, with Illustrated Descriptive Lists of Prices, may be had (gratis) from the Patentee and Manufacturer, Cleveland Safe Works, Wolverhampton; at the London depot, 181, Fleet-street; or from his agents throughout the kingdom.

**IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS,** IMPROVED RATCHET JACK, BAILEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.



MANUFACTURED BY  
W. AND J. GALLOWAY,  
PATENT RIVET WORKS,  
MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ Lifting Jacks, is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

**NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.**—THE OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—AVERY and Co., patent agents and negotiators.

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**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—LUNGULAR AFFECTIONS are the prevailing diseases of the English climate; and the thousands who are now suffering from Asthma, Coughs, Indigestion, Consumption, and other Pulmonary maladies, would at once be RELIEVED, and by perseverance entirely CURED, by adopting KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are perfectly free from all deleterious ingredients, and during the 50 years of their uninterrupted celebrity have never been known to fail.  
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N.B.—Should difficulty arise in procuring the above, enclose the amount per Post-office order or otherwise, to 10, Berners-street, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS CURED A FEARFULLY BAD KNEE.**—Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Rogers, of the Pottery Fields, Hunslet, near Leeds, dated Sept. 15, 1854, to Prof. Holloway.—"Sir: I suffered for months with a very bad knee, and tried every remedy likely to benefit me, without success. The joint was quite stiff, and so swollen that I became seriously alarmed as to whether I should ever regain the use of it. However, by the use of your ointment and pills the swelling was soon considerably reduced, and in two weeks was perfectly cured, which enabled me to resume my work."—Sold by all vendors of medicine, and at Professor Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidley, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5123	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*	£111. 10d.	£11 1/2	14 1/4	£14 3/4	£14 3/4
1621	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	12 5/8	0 5/8
4913	Beaufort (copper), Tavistock*	27. 6s. 8d.	3 1/2	9 1/2	12 5/8	0 5/8
5093	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire	20	20	20	361 5/8	3 0/0
210	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	3 0/0	3 0/0
210	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91 1/2	220	220	361 5/8	3 0/0
100	Brynmawr (lead), Flint	20	87 1/2	87 1/2	3 0/0	3 0/0
100	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	80	80 85	231 10/0	2 0/0
2048	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just	3	80	80	0 0/0	0 0/0
10030	Castle Slaty Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2/0	0 4/0
200	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	80	75 80	3 0/0	3 0/0
235	Condurow (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	78	95	95	9 0/0	3 0/0
236	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne*	20	145	100 110	66 0/0	4 0/0
128	Cornwall (copper, tin), Camborne*	60	120	100 110	55 0/0	3 0/0
1074	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	405	400 410	488 0/0	9 0/0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwiltva	3	40	40	8 7/8	3 10/0
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Cornwall	12	40	40	83 4/0	4 0/0
18000	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1. 10s. 6d.	120	95 105	0 6/0	0 16/0
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	90	90	8 0/0	4 0/0
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24 1/2	210	200 210	250 10/0	2 10/0
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 5/0	0 5/0
1400	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	6 13/4	0 10/0
404	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	404 13/0	3 0/0
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	71. 10s. 6d.	35	35	47 7/8	1 0/0
320	Glithro (New Shares of 25, each)	35	30	35	8 4/0	1 0/0
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3	2	2	1 0/8	0 3/0
4009	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6	6	22 0/0	0 0/0
1021	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	22	25 26	0 7/8	0 7/8
13750	Great Gwiltva (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2/0	0 2/0
8000	Great South Tamar (copper), Camborne	180	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 2/0	0 2/0
20666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 5/0	0 5/0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	130	130	130	181 10/0	5 0/0
1024	Hartwood (lead), near Liskeard	3 1/2	4	4	2 12/6	0 7/8
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 3/0	0 2/0
2100	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	9	9	3 7/8	0 2/0
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37. 13s. 6d.	—	—	380 0/0	5 0/0
2048	Kennegore (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	—	—	0 4/0	0 4/0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	1320 0/0	50 0/0
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	100	120	120	1050 0/0	2 0/0
400	Lisourne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15 1/2	150	150	223 15/0	5 0/0
6030	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	47. 10s. 6d.	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 5/8	0 3/0
5000	Mendips (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2	2	0 17/8	0 7/8
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	27. 13s. 6d.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11/0	0 6/0
2000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	11 14/6	0 14/0
5000	Nantes and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/8	0 1/8
7309	Nantlle Vale (lead), Llanidloes	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3/8	0 3/8
6400	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	20	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/0	0 1/0
470	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50	50	50	44 0/0	0 2/0
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	155	155	249 10/0	4 0/0
140	North Rose (copper), St. Austell	10	41	40	7 12/6	0 14/0
4000	North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan*	1 1/2	19 1/2	19	24 10/0	0 18/0
6100	Par Consols (lead), St. Blazey	1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	4 0/0	0 10/0
500	Park United (lead), North Derbyshire	1 1/2	550	550	147 0/0	37 0/0
200	Phenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	550	550	11 3/10	1 4/0
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	39 4/6	5 0/0
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uney Lelant	207. 13s. 2d.	55	55	19 10/0	4 0/0
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinnar*	12	107 1/2	110	396 0/0	8 0/0
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch, Devon	6s. 7d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	60 0/0	20 0/0
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	300	290	3 5/0	0 5/0
128	South Crinias (copper), St. Austell	19	375	375	69 0/0	10 0/0
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry*	17. 6s. 6d.	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 6/0	0 26/0
256	South Tamar (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140	140	3 0/0	1 0/0
495	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan*	187. 18s. 9d.	350	325	0 17/8	0 7/8
1024	Sperner Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	888 0/0	8 0/0
280	Sperner Moor (copper), St. Just	327. 7s. 3d.	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 13/8	0 26/0
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	37. 17s. 8 1/2d.	2 1/2	2 1/2	7 3/0	0 26/0
91	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	100	8 13/8	0 26/0
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferry*	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	7 3/0	0 26/0
6000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4 1/2	4 1/2	8 11/8	0 30/0
2968	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	150	150	467 15/0	2 10/0
372	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	25	25	0 1/0	0 1/0
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	150	10 1/0	0 1/0
128	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	10 1/2	25	25	0 1/0	0 1/0
10600	Trevelyan (lead), Boscastle	1	3	3 3/4	55 0/0	5 0/0
4095	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3	3	61 5/0	2 0/0
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90	90	35 0/0	5 0/0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynnapp	40	225	200	61 5/0	2 0/0
20600	Vale of Towry (ld.), Llangunor, Carmarthen*	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2/0	0 2/0
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthoe	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 5/0	0 26/0
10500	Welsh Potom (silver-lead), Talbont, Card.	3 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 12/0	0 3/0
2000	Widit (New Shares of St. each)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	6 5/0	0 12/0
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan*	1 1/2	34	35 1/2	274 5/0	5 0/0
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	85	82 1/2	12 0/0	2 0/0
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwynnapp	£10 7	15	15	25 5/0	0 15/0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	365	360 370	28 10/0	0 10/0
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	35 1/2	7	7	1 0/0	0 10/0
128	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	10	10	362 10/0	12 10/0
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	345	400 410	78 5/0	20 0/0
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan*	5 1/2	590	600 610	9 10/0	0 10/0
1024	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth*	5	6	6	1 0/0	0 10/0
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthoe*	3 1/2	420	400 425	1 13/0	0 30/0
350	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwynnapp	—	8	8	0 2/4	0 16/0
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	47. 14s.	110	110 115	4 10/0	0 10/0
5000	Wheal Fowey, Bodmin	—	3	3	1 0/0	0 10/0
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	110	110 115	2375 10/0	1 0/0
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	10	10 1/2	30 0/0	2 0/0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uney Lelant	£1 2	20	20	61 5/0	2 0/0
430	Wheal Lelant (tin), Wendron	35	35	35	17 12/6	1 10/0
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uney Lelant	3 1/2	19 1/2	21 21 1/2	180 3/0	4 0/0
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	320	320	40 10/0	3 0/0
30	Wheal Oriel, St. Just, Cornwall	70	215	215 220	261 10/0	4 0/0
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uney Lelant	24 1/2	16	16	10 2/0	0 7/8
98	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	27	27	1 3/0	0 7/8
520	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 3/0	0 7/8
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwinnar*	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 11 1/2	21 13/0	1 12/6
4698	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	14. 2s.	20 1/2	20 1/2	0 1/8	0 1/8
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	0 1/8	0 1/8

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4	4 5/0	0 15/0
5700	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	—	—	0 1/0	0 1/0
10000	Brazila Imperial (gold), Brazil	26	2 1/2	2 1/2	34 17/8	5 0/0
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	135	135	73 12/0	5 0/0
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	60	60 60	0 1/6	0 1/6
10000	Colonial Gold, Australia	10	22	20 22	4 18/0	1 0/0
10000	Compania Minera (copper), Chile	10	16	14 16	9 0/0	0 10/0
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 0/6	0 10/0
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 2/6	0 2/6
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal)	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2/0	0 10/0
13815	Mariguita and New Granada	1	—	—	0 2/0	0 10/0
35000	Obernhofer (lead), Nassau	1	—	—	0 2/0	0 10/0
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	14	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 0/0	0 10/0
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	3 1/2	3 3/4	33 0/0	1 5/0
7000	Puerto Santiago (copper), Cuba	12 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4	0 19/0	0 7/8
10000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	15	26	24 26	31 17/8	2 0/0
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	4	4 1/2	1 16/6	0 4/0
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 23 1/2	4	4 1/2	0 9/0	0 9/0
70000	Waller (gold), Gooseland Co., Virginia	1	—	—	6 15/0	0 7/8
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6	5 1/2	0 1/8	0 1/8
85676	North British Australasian	1	—	—	0 1/8	0 1/8

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Co.	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
50000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
50000	Chanceryville Freehold	1	—	—
54460	Cologne Mining Company	1	—	—
121000	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	—	—
120000	Gladsbach (zinc) Rhen. Pruss.	1	—	—
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1	—	—

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	1	—	—
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	—	—
6000	Altroz Consols Slaty Quarry	2 1/2	—	—
940	Balmuccia Cons. (tin), Uney Lelant	3 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
12000	Ballyvaughan (lead), Wicklow	1	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan (cop., Clare)	£1 14	3	3
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	—	—
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	2	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	3s.	—	—
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwynnapp	11	5 1/2	4 1/2
7000	Berrallston United, Devon	1 1/2	—	—
5000	Bodwell, South Wales	£1 7	—	—
1000	Bolling Well (copper)	11	14	14
4000	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	4 1/2	—	—
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	4 1/2	—	—
128	Britannica, Llanarmon	£1 10. 15	—	—
4000	Bronfryd (lead), Wales	£1 1	—	—
1000	Brynall, Llanidloes, Montgomery	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
6000	Buckland Cons. (cop.), Buckland	1s.	—	—
4000	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 1/2	—	—
6000	Buller and Bassett United	2 1/2	—	—
512	Butterdon (lead)	£2 8	—	—
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	—	—
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	—	—
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	—	—
2745	Calstock United (tin and cop.), £5 8	—	—	—
1300	Camborne Consols	13	—	—
84	Cambrian (gold)	£2 1/2	150	150
6000	Camdru Mawr (lead, copper), £1 2	—	—	—
32	Camel Quarry	305	—	—

Shares.					Paid. Last Price. Present.					Shares.					Paid. Last Price. Present.					
1400	Derwent (all-lead), Durham	60	16%	1	6000	Pennance Consols	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	24000	Perran and Leisure Union	3%	3%	3	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	4%	3	3	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4566	Devon Wheel Buller	£1 4	2%	2 2%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1808	Durford (copper), Ireland	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
863	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithall	£16 10 0	3%	3%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
15000	Dunster Wheel Buller	£11 11 6	1%	1%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
3000	Dryngwyn (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	1%	1%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanpharrog, Card.	40	13	11%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 6	1%	1%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
100	E. Balleiswidden (tin), Saneered	7	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
256	East Bassett (copper), Redruth	44	52%	47%	50	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1
4500	East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	5	5	5	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	10 4	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
2048	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	6	4%	5	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1
2048	East Cefn Hir, Brecon	1 6d.	1%	1%	1%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1
1024	East Garras (lead)	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
512	East Goldscope (copper)	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	East Gunnis Lake (copper)	2	4%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	East Hender (copper), Crownan	2	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1000	E. Rosewarne (cop. tin), Crownan	2	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	East Rosewarne (cop. tin), Gwnear	3d.	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
9000	East Tamar (all-ld.), Beerfries	£2 6	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
256	East Tamar (copper), Redruth	23	37	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
2048	East Wheal Copper, Redruth	23	37	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1035	East Wheal Rose (all-lead)	8 1/2	50	50 55	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 0	1%	1%	1%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	3%	3%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4036	East Wheal Wrey	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	5s. 6d.	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	1	4	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
3000	Griff-y-Frith, Llanfyllen (lead)	3	3%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	Gartree (lead), Flint	£2 6	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	Gawton United (cop.)	£2 12	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1024	Gillmar (tin), St. Erth	6%	10	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
12000	Gron (lead), Llanidloes	12d.	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	109%	120	115 120	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
15000	Ditto, New Shares	1	6d.	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
6000	Great Dowsing	2	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
30000	Great Hewas United	£1 11	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
15161	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	2%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1024	Gt. Sheba Cons., Stoke Climsland	21%	9	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
10000	Gt. Tregrune Consols, Altarnun	1	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
10000	Great Treveddoo	2	2%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
3120	Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	£9 4 7	2%	2 2%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4120	Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	£9 4 7	2%	2 2%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1024	Great Wheel Fortuna, Brecon	£3 3	8%	8 8%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
16000	Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall	9%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
20480	Gunnis Lake	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7d.	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
512	Halnamanning and Croft Gwath	9%	21	20 21	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
8192	Hawkmor (tin, cop.), Calstock	£1 0 6	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 5 6	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
100	Howard United (tin), Flint	30	5%	55	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	2%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	2%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
12000	Irybridge (silver-lead)	1	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
2048	Ka Tremayne (tin)	nul.	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	8%	2%	2 2%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
6000	Kewick (lead), Portinscale	£4 0 6	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper)	1s.	1%	1 1%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1698	Lamhercoe Wheel Maria (cop.)	18	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1024	Lanidloes and St. Erth (tin, cop.)	6	4%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
1-24	Lant Consols (tin)	2%	2	6%	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
5000	Lewis (tin, cop.), St. Erth	£4 18	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
4000	Lovenden United, Cardiganshire	1%	1	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	640	Fen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1%	1%	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	1</																		